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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 103 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

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BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
4th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
16th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	....	
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	....	
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

All the Company's Steamer are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA,

AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

164

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	5143	18th April.	2nd May
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	28th ,,	7th May
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	6th May	17th ,,
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	16th ,,	27th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4823	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

ESTD. 1885. ESTD. 1885.

BY APPOINTMENT.

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Claims Paid 7,50,00,000

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BURGLARY | FIDELITY GUARANTEE
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AND LIFT INSURANCES.
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INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14 Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 112.)

Manager for India—G.M. ROSE.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SAILINGS 1914.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	5475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore ....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	5th May.
City of Calcutta.. A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6784	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.
§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.
¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	12nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct ..	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9231	10th Oc ..	17th Oct..	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	12nd Oct..	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov ‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov..	14th Nov..	30th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5121	17th Nov.	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec..	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.
¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Plantars, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York.	Tokyo
Los Angeles	(Cal. U.S.A.)	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
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N. IGARASHI, Manager.

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Do you travel much? Any headaches? Slip a box of Stearns' Headache Cure in your pocket or travelling bag. Simple easy to take but effective.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 4th May. 11 a.m. †P. D. & O.
DWARKA, 1695, Thur. 7th May, a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 8th May *6 a. m., Direct Foreounder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
‡Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 7th May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARALA" 3,148, tons, on Thursday the 7th May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on or about.
†PURNEA	3306	Saturday 2nd May.
*PUNDUA	3305	Thursday 14th May.
†PANTAKOTA	3418	„ 28th „
ePALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 11th June.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

2nd May 1914.

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or. T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummam St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CASTALIA	6388	G. Mitchell	2nd May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd „
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th Jul. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four barth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia.
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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 141.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
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TELEPHONE NO. 102.

CAR AND CAMERA

Busy men and women of to-day are essentially neurotic subjects—not invalids exactly, but more liable to nervous ills than was the case with our forefathers when the circumstances surrounding life were totally different, We are to-day not exactly ill and we are not precisely well, and the only real remedy, we are advised, is to seek a change of air under conditions of healthful environment, healthy employment of mind and body and to seek a large amount of exercise in the open air. Consequently the demand for holidays is to-day greater than ever—not for a complete cessation of work in the form of rest which is sometimes understood to mean sleep, but a period of relaxation from labours which weary and disturb the body and mind.

NOISELESS NAPIER CARS

offer you adequate open air exercise when associated with a Goerz Camera. Both Car and Camera will help considerably to enthuse you into serious perseverence at successful picture making. The Napier car offers you the highest degree of perfection and luxury that motor car construction has attained. It offers you ecstasy of speed, which in the Napier, arises from its equable moving smoothness, as if drawn by an invisible wire. Napier cars offer you the quintessence of calm and quiet enjoyment, free from all that annoys or disturbs the nervous system. The Napier car will give you peace of mind, contentment, comfort and sense of luxurious ease which is difficult to obtain in most cars. The Napier will restore the jaded nerves and fill you with a spirit of cheerfulness which will help to shorten the miles of a long journey.

GOERZ CAMERAS

with a Napier car will be invaluable to those who have ambitions to get beyond the capricious or earlier stages of amateur photography. The car will help you to establish a healthful mind to be followed naturally by the all important artistic perception of the beautiful which nature offers you over every yard of ground. Landscapes, Seascapes, portraiture either single or in group will all help to recreative and intellectual occupation.

Photography undoubtedly appeals to the amateur because it has the advantage of taking us out of doors, where nature gives us ideal beauty appropriate to pictures and in such a wide range of subjects that the amateur needs to trouble very little about rules, as one is more likely to excel solely with practice. With an unencumbered mind therefore about the theory of photography, with a camera of supreme quality like the Goerz cameras, having the best lens and shutter and free from all complications and with the Napier car, known as the "King of Cars" we can say with *Dryden.*

Thy well-breathed horse
Impels the flying car and wins the course.

The car and camera will have provided you with a complete change of occupation. They will have diverted the working of your mind into another channel and they will have released energy in fresh directions thereby strengthening the brain to more efficiently control the body. The highest brain specialists of the world recommend that every man and woman should have a hobby if it is even the mental safety valve of "letters to the Editor columns" of the daily newspapers, but the Car and Camera must take the most prominent places in out-of-door hobbies.

MARCKS & Co. Ltd.,

Agents for { NOISELESS NAPIER CARS / GOERZ CAMERAS AND BINOCULARS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50	,, 2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50	,, 3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50	,, 2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50	,, 2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India, **D. Merwan & Co.,** 24 Medow Street, Fort

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Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

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INSURANCE CO., LD

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Special Comprehensive Policy

Some special features are:
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Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
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Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic"

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UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1906.

FIRE LIFE.

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Authorised Capital...	...	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital ...	...	25,00,000
Paid up Capital	... ...	5,00,000
Reserve Funds	... ...	65,000
Claims Paid Over	... ...	1,50,000

Special Features.

Expert actuarial advice.
Rates low consistent with safety.
Policies simple in form.
Claims paid promptly.
Economical management.

*WANTED on handsome salary and commission, agents and canvassers for Bombay and unrepresented parts of India.
For full particulars apply to:—
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SECRETARIES.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

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"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

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Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

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The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MAHABLESHWAR and PANCHGANI.—For seats in Mail Motors or Reserved Cars from Wathar apply to THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Mahableshwar. 1989b.

PICTURES FRAMED and MOUNTED in latest style. Rates very moderate. INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY, Opposite Oriental Building, 355, Hornby Road, Bombay. 2417

WHITEHALL WHITE EDGED CARBON—A Novelty—The finest typewriting Carbon on the market. Try it. To be had at BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, the leading Stationers and Paper Merchants in India, Victoria Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street. 2314

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE GWALIOR LIGHT RAILWAYS.—A FITTER MISTRI to take charge of Locomotive Running Shed repairs. Salary up to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications with free quarters.

Only those who have thorough experience of Locomotive work should apply with copies of certificates to

THE MANAGER,
1791 G. L. Ry., Gwalior.

WANTED an OFFICER to be called MANAGING AGENT for the Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld., to manage the whole concern of the Company. Remuneration Rs. 700 (Seven hundred only) a month inclusive of travelling charges. Security not to be less than Rs. 25,000. Applications with testimonials should reach the Managing Director on or before the 15th May, 1914.

A. B. GUHA,
Managing Director,
Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills, Ld.,
1791 No. 23, Pollock Street, Calcutta.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL ENGINEER at the General Hospital, Rangoon. Applications should be addressed to the Electrical Inspector to the Government of Burma. P. W. D.

The candidates must have a good practical knowledge of Mechanical Engineering including the maintenance and running of Lancashire Boilers, High Speed Engines and Refrigerating Plant, as well as experience with both alternating and direct current; they must hold a 2nd Class Engineer's certificate under the Burma Boiler and Prime Movers Act.

The successful candidate will be required to take charge of the running of the entire Electrical and Mechanical plant in the Hospital under the directions of the Senior Electrician and in the absence of the Senior Electrician he will be responsible for the maintenance as well as the running of the plant.

Candidates must state their age and give a short account of the various works on which they have been employed and their applications must be accompanied by authentic copies of testimonials.

Candidates are to state what salary they expect.

The service will be temporary and the successful candidate will be required to sign a temporary service declaration on appointment.

B. RAIKES,
Electrical Inspector,
to the Government of Burma, P. W. D.,
1765 Rangoon.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
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Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART PRIVATE DETECTIVE. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 456, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2467

WANTED at once a SMART GUJARATI SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Apply to PREMCHAND ROYCHAND & Sons, Fort, Bombay. 2403

WANTED—INFORMATION.—What happened to Mary. A handsome reward to the informer. Please write Bar-at-Law "C/o. Bombay Chronicle." 2380

WANTED—EXPERT SHORTHAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 60 per month. Please apply Military Secretary to Her Highness the Ruler of Bhopal. 2483

WANTED, reliable and pushing Brokers and Salesmen of long standing for business in sugar, piece goods, iron, sundries etc., stating terms. Apply to Box No. 434, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2422

WANTED from June to September, a furnished BUNGALOW or FLAT with four bed-rooms, in locality free from noise of motor or tram. Apply to Box No. 442, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 2448

WANTED a FLAT in Apollo Bunder or the Fort. First or second floor away from the tram lines. Moderate rental. Full particulars to Box No. 527, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1702

WANTED—a CLERK with knowledge of SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING. Salary Rs. 60 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 445C., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED A COMPETENT SALESMAN for English piece goods, grey and white Dhooties, Shirtings, Mulls, Lawns, Prints &c. Only well experienced men need apply to Box. No. 457, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2469

WANTED— a STOREKEEPER with knowledge of Electrical Stores. A selected applicant will be required to furnish security Rs. 1,000. Salary Rs. 100 per month with free quarters. Apply to Box No. 445S, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED PORTION OF FLAT.—Two rooms, bath-room; Electric Lights and Fans. Furnished or Unfurnished, without Board, Separate entrance, for Mercantile married man. Boarding houses need not apply Apply to Box No. 445, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2463

WANTED — a HEAD MECHANIC to take charge of an Electrical Workshop; the applicant must have had considerable experience in lathe work and instrument repairs. Salary Rs. 100 per month. Apply to Box No. 445M, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2452

WANTED an experienced Hindu graduate or unde-graduate HEADMISTRESS, with Hindi as Second language, for Partab Singh Hindu Girls' School on Rs. 125 p.m. with free quarters.

THAKUR HARGOBIND SINGH R. B.
1805 Deputy Collector, Moradabad.

WANTED a Sergeant from a British Infantry Regiment recommended by his Commanding Officer for a post in the Sardars' (Nobles) School, Gwalior. Pay Rs 150—10—200.—Apply for further particulars to H. M. BULL, Esq., M. A., (Cantab), Inspector General of Education, Gwalior State. 1803

WANTED on 1st June a TENNIS and BADMINTON MARKER must be a good player with thorough knowledge of work in connection with both the games.

Salary according to qualifications Apply with copies of certificates to the

SECRETARY,
1804 Poona Gymkhana Club, Poona.

WANTED—GUARDIANS to apply for prospectus of National Medical College of India. Teaches L. M. S. and M. B. subjects. Annual Scholarships offered by Dr. S. K. MULLICK, M. S., M. D., Rs. 50 and 40 (Matriculates 30 and Rs. 25 non-Matriculates). Apply to The DENA. 301, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

WANTED a thoroughly qualified Kindergarten Mistress for the Infant Department of the East Indian Railway Aided European Day School at Asansol. Salary Rs. 85 rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 105 per month, and free quarters with sletric lights and fans.—Applyimmediately, stating qualifications to THE HONORARY SECRETARY. 1801

WANTED an experienced HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN on a salary of Rs. 60 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment for this office.

2. The candidate should be well up in
   (a) Design of Irrigation works, bridges, etc.
   (b) Estimating.
   (c) Drawing.
3. Certificates of previous service should be attached to application.
4. The application to reach this office on or before the 10th May, 1914.

A. W. HANCKEL.
Executive Engineer,
1792 Lonand District.

GOVERNMENT COLLEGE, RANGOON. —WANTED for the Government College, Rangoon.—

(1) A PROFESSOR OF PHILOSOPHY for four months from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 400 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University in the first class and have had experience in College work.

(2) A LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY for four months or possibly for a longer period from 1st June, 1914. Pay Rs. 200 per mensem. Applicants should have taken the M.A. degree of a University and experience in teaching is desirable.

Applications should be addressed to THE PRINCIPAL, Government College, Rangoon. 1793

WANTED.

WANTED.—Immediately an experienced European Piano Tuner and Repairer. Good salary for a good man.
Apply to G. D. BEVAN, Lucknow. 1829

WANTED CUSTOMERS for ALPHONSOS Rs. 3,—4-8—6 per doz.
FAIRIES Rs. 2—3—4-8, per doz.
DHOBLL & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 2302 a

WANTED a trained ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN. Apply giving full particulars and stating salary required to Box No. 461, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2498

WANTED in the Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore. an ex-Royal Artillery NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, a man with clerical experience preferred. Salary Rs. 90 per mensem. Application should be made in own handwriting stating age with copies of testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT.

E. TOMKINS, Major, R., A.
Offg. Superintendent,
Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.
29th April 1914. 1826

WANTED a Suboverseer on salary of Rs. 60 per mensem. He must have had experience in setting out and measuring engineering, and building work; the supervision of direct and contract labor, preparation of estimates, a good knowledge of English.

Applications, with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and experience are to be sent by post in sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, not later than 12th May.—J. G. ALEXANDER, Municipal Engineer. 1824.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE—WANTED a LIBRARY CLERK for the Grant Medical College Library on Rs. 50 pay per mensem WITHOUT the Bombay Local allowance. Those that have passed the School Final or other test which is recognised for admission into the service and have got thorough knowledge and experience of LIBRARY WORK should apply not later than 15th May, 1914, with copies of certificates which will not be returned.

L. F. CHILDE, M. B.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay. 29th April, 1914. 1823

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Female Panther Cub 6 months' old, Tame. What offer. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2495

FOR SALE — MOTOR LORRIES carrying 3 tons load of Thorney croft; can be seen, 14 Kamatipura, Coverji's Liquor Shop. 2461

FOR SALE—Mahableshwar, TWO FULLY FURNISHED BUNGALOWS on twenty-two acres of freehold land, bungalows always let. Price Rs. 40,000. Apply "X. Y. Z." c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2493

FOR SALE:—7 Slubbers, 6 Inters and 18 Rovings, all of Curtis' make, 2 Thread Extractors ((Brooks and Doxey's' All in perfect order, can be seen working at the BOMBAY UNITED MILLS, Girgaum. Also four Donkey Engines in sound condition. 2360

FOR SALE—A substantial corrugated iron Godown, 80' 0" by 30' 0" by 9' 0" high to eaves, made by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, in perfect condition, and fitted with six pairs of doors. For further particulars.—Apply to Box No. 459, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2406.

FOR SALE or TO LET, at ANDHERI Upper storied newly done up Bungalow at Marzbanabad (five minutes' walk from Station), Six rooms, detached kitchen, Servants' quarters. Fresh water well &c., N. P. BHARUCHA, Alice Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 2416

FOR SALE— The following carriages, as owner going to Europe shortly.

One Cabriolette (Gig)

One Landaulette made by Fort Coach Factory (Mr. Press)

One Canoe shaped Victoria ordered from England.

All carriages built to order and are in good condition. Apply to

The Secretary,
B. J. Makanji,
2466 257, Hornby Rd. Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

OFFICE TO LET first floor No. 1 Ash Lane, Fort. Apply to the SECRETARY,

HAJI ZENAL ABEDIN,
2479 Shirazi Trust.

FLORENCE HOUSE, APOLO BUNDER. Very fine FLAT, exceptionally ample accommodation, newly decorated, excellent cuisine and service. Terms moderate. Apply Mrs. MATCHIN (Late Matchin's Hotel.) 2431

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO LET (WHOLE or in PARTS.) 2 COMMODIOUS upper storied BUNGALOWS, near Grant Road Station; open all sides; large compound, 3300 sq. yds. suitable for large establishments, Hospitals, Boarding House, Charitable Institution, Printing Press, Factory, Godowns etc. Rent Rs. 375. Brokers or Agents need not apply to Box. No. 443, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2449

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Remittance boxes to the Paper Currency Office, Bombay for two years commencing from 1st August, 1914. For particulars of contract application should be made to the undersigned at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

Tenders are also invited for the purchase of used remittance boxes received at the Paper Currency Office, Bombay.

C. A. G. RIVAZ,
Assistant Accountant General,
In charge Paper Currency.
Bombay 27th April 1914. 2476

NOTICE.

IT has been decided to recruit this year one probationer for the Upper Branch of the Revenue Subordinate Service in the Kaira District. Applications are accordingly invited so as to reach the Collector not later than May. 15. The rules for regulating admission to and promotion in the subordinate revenue service will be found published in Government Notification No. 6970 of 4-8-10, Revenue Department printed at page 1292 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated 11-8-10. The applicants should state among other things:—

(a) The date of birth.
(b) Degree of diploma held.
(c) Educational qualifications if no degree or diploma held.
(d) Physique, social position caste and character.

J. GHOSAL,
1900 Collector of Kaira.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

APPLICATIONS are invited for a post of ASSISTANT in the Audit and Accounts Department on a salary of Rs. 400 rising by annual increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600 per mensem.

The selected candidate will be required to enter into an agreement for five years, and during this period his services will be regarded as probationary, but will, if he is subsequently confirmed in the service, count for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the Civil Service Regulations so far as they have been adopted by the Commissioners. Membership of the Commissioners' Provident Fund will be compulsory.

Applicants must be Members of one of the Societies of Chartered Accountants and must give evidence of having been well trained in the duties of an Auditor and the practical work of an Accountant.

Applications stating full particulars of previous experience, accompanied by copies of testimonials will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th May, 1914.

N. G. PARK,
1822 Chief Accountant.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st May, 1914, FAST PASSENGER TRAINS will run between BAYANA and AGRA FORT connecting with the up and down Northern Express trains at Bayana.

Bombay Dep. 21 0 Agra Fort Dep. 7 50
Agra Fort Arr. 21 25 Bombay Arr. 8 30

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
250 General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation called for Monday, the 4th May, 1914, at 3 p.m., (Bombay Time):—

88. From the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy for expressing regret at the death of Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola.

89. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy Abdoolbhoy Laljee, to the same effect.

90. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, for inviting attention (1) to the state of the cutcha foot-paths at Surat, Broach, Baroda and other streets in Mandvi Ward and (2) to the nuisance caused by the old fashioned urinals at Argyll Road.

91. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, for supplying water regularly during the hot hours of the day, to the public and private cattle troughs in the City.

92. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master for inviting attention to a complaint as to the smells prevailing on the Kennedy Sea Face and for obtaining a report as to the causes thereof.

93. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani, for expediting reports regarding (1) the proposed construction of a Vegetable Market near the Musjid Station and (2) the proposed acquisition of certain plots of Government land near the Musjid Station.

By order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1914. 2499

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of DHARAMSEY SHANKARJI a Dassa Modh Mandalia Bania by Caste late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant a partner in the Firm of Mudonji Mohunji Piece Goods Merchant residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay...Deceased.

JAVALBAI widow of the said deceased DHARAMSEY SHANKERJI and KAPOORCHAND MOHUNJI nephew of the said deceased a partner in the Dassa Modh Mandalia Bania by caste of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Vithalwady outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fourth year of our Reign,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 23rd day of April 1914.

Messrs. LITTLE & Co.,
2488 Petitioners' Attorneys.

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 436 of 1907.

DAYANATH KRISHNANATH KHOTE and others .....Plaintiffs.

vs.

DHONDNATH RAGHUNATH KHOTE and others .....Defendants.

PRIVATE OFFERS are INVITED for the purchase of the following properties belonging to the estate of the late Raghunath Narayan Khote.

1. Landed property at Walkeshwar admeasuring 2402.5 square yards or thereabouts New Survey Nos. 7254, 7251 and 7250 with all the buildings thereon bearing street No. 2 Walkeshwar Road.

NO. II.

(a) Landed property at junction of De Lisle and Clerk Roads admeasuring 4484 square yards or thereabouts bearing New survey Nos. 1, 3450 and all the 3 chawls and buildings etc. bearing street Nos. 142 144, 142 (a) 144 (a) 142 (b) 144 (b), 1 De Lisle Road and 85 87 Clerk Road being Foras New Salt Batty land.

(b) Landed property on the northern side of Clerk road admeasuring 2597 square yards or thereabouts with 5 chawls or huts or sheds etc., New Survey Nos. 1,3701 6 3450 1 3448 2 3436 and 2,3448 and Street Nos. 58, 60 64 and 66 Clerk Road.

N. B. Offers may be made separately or jointly for A & B.

LOT NO. III.

Fazendari Right in the land at Haines Road (the annual Rent recoverable being Rs. 187-8-0) admeasuring 600 square yards New Survey No. 3/3450.

LOT NO. IV.

Land and Bungalow at Lonavla part of survey No. 88 bearing Municipal No. 43 admeasuring 1 acre and 2 Gunthas.

The offers will be received and considered by the undersigned upto 31st May next. All offers to be accompanied with 5 per cent of the amount offered. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer. For further particulars and conditions and form of offers apply to the undersigned, or Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji & Devidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

RUSTAM K. R. CAMA,
Special Commissioner.
Jiji House, Ravelin Street. 2485

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MISTRI DEWRAN KESHOWJI of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned two vacant pieces or parcels of vacant land.

All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said two vacant pieces of land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, maintenance, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground of the Foras freehold Tenure situate lying and being at Parel outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and fifty seven Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 100 New No. A 12014 and New Survey No. 1a 2871 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G. Ward No. 1992 and Street No. 988 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Cursetji Bomanji Panthaki, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water Pipe Line, on or towards the North by the property of Cassinath Dewji Dhuru and on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor hereinafter secondly described and.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government land or ground of the Foras freehold tenure situate lying and being at Parel on the western side of DeLisle Road without the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement two thousand eight hundred and fifty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 99 New No. 12012 and New Survey No. 2 871 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under G Ward No. 1993 Street No. 989 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the ground of Rustomji Dossabhoy, on or towards the West by the ground of Sujao Antonio Kiny, on or towards the North by the land of the Vendor hereinafter first described and on or towards the South by the ground of Sooriaji Boodia Heera Dhunaji and Fazia Hujaji.

The abovementioned two pieces of land are now in the possession and occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 29th day of April 1914.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
2473 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

"INDIAN INDUSTRIES & POWER."

ON and AFTER the 1st May, 1914, the Editorial and Publishing Offices of this Journal will be REMOVED to larger premises at 75, HORNBY ROAD, (1st Floor), Mahomed Buildings, Fort Postal address, Box No. 69, BOMBAY as usual.

W. H. LAWLESS,
Managing Proprietor,
Wheelers Buildings,
73, Hornby Road, Fort. 2496

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. SHANTARAM PURSHOTAM, SITARAM PURSHOTAM ANNAPURNABAI widow and sole Surviving executrix of the Will of Purshotam Bhai deceased, Parvatibai widow of Shamrao Bhai, Gajanan Shamrao, Waman Shamrao, Mahadevrao Bhai, Yeshwantrao Mahadevrao, Madan Mahadevrao, Ramrao Balwantrao, and Moreshwar Bhai have contracted to sell the property hereunder described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, sale, lien or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any claim and the same (if any) will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Thakurdwar Road, admeasuring four hundred and sixty four square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 140 and Collector's New Nos. 1167, 1239, Old Survey Nos. 452, 447, New Survey No. 7535 having the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 77, Street Nos. 160, 162 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East partly by the property of Dharamdas Atmaram and partly by the property of Parvatibai widow of Mahadrao Damaji on the North by the Khatera lane on the West by the property of Ramrao Parsharam and Nilatam Parsharam and on the South by the said Thakurdwar Road.

Dated this 1st day of May 1914.

PURNANAND & Co.,
2494 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

The Bombay Chronicle.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TOWN.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 20
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 11.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly .. .. Rs. 30.
Half-yearly .. .. Rs. 16.
Quarterly .. .. Rs. 9.

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 41 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890 under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, 1914, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

41 bales cotton (Sailu to Colaba Inv. No. 181, dated 26-1-14) consigned by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

AUCTION SALE OF 28 BALES COTTON.

In accordance with sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 5th May, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Coy.'s Goods Depot. Colaba, the undermentioned bales of cotton damaged by fire:—

28 bales cotton (Warora to Colaba Inv. No. 70 of 17-11-13), consigned by Pragdas N. to Messrs. Breul and Co.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

Digitized by assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE THIS DAY SATURDAY the 2nd inst. AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, CROCKERYWARE, PLATEDWARE AND PERSIAN AND INDIAN CARPETS, AND ONE MOTOR CAR, ETC.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1914, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the ground floor of Glenrose House, Apollo Bunder (opp. the Taj Hotel) the household furniture (specially made to order by well-known makers) consisting of drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined plush, cushioned chairs, marble topped tables and teapoys, wardrobes, single and double door glass fitted almirahs, clothes press, side and corner cabinets, single and double brass and iron cots, chiffoneers, jardineers, writing and dressing tables, chest of drawers, arm low easy chairs, screens, dining table and chairs, dinner waggons, ice box, law books, glass and crockeryware, platedware, table ornaments, beautiful vases, Persian and Indian carpets, verandah benches, phonograph with records, &c., &c., the property of A. R. Quarmes, Esq., and others.

The property of a European gentleman:—

1. 15-20 H.-P., 4 Cylinder, 5 Seated, Sun-Beam Motor Car with silent running engine in good order.

Catalogues are printed and the goods are on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Bunder, Fort, a great quantity of grey, white, coloured, silk and woollen piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, tables, chairs, teapoy, cupboards, hat stands, dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double mirror door almirahs, book stands, and phonographs etc.

1 Pathe Frere's Cinematograph Lime-light machine with films (5,000 ft.) and all accessories complete.

By order of the Office concerned:—Iron safe, copying press, big table and punkha etc.

The property of European Gentlemen:—Wearing apparels, spoons and forks, tiffin basket, quilt tiger skin, etc.

By order of the concerned:—1515 bundles hemp tarred ropes.

By order of Mr. Leonard Tauber of Nurenburg (Germany) and on account and at risk of the defaulting Indentors, Messrs. Haji Mahomed Umer and Sons of Sadar Bazar, Delhi, the following:—

147/192—46 Rolls Steel Hoops wrapped in canvas for Lock springs Ex. S. S. Kybefels.

By order of the Postmaster General Post Office, Bombay, unclaimed articles such as one lot of English, Gujerati and Sanskrit books, sample-cakes of soap metal watches and chains, wearing apparels, sample cuttings, picture post-cards, used stamps and cotton etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Jethmal Bhagchand:—One lot flowered and crape silk pieces, handkerchiefs, pichhodies, pieces of alpacca and Cashmere silk embroidered petticoats, etc

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

3 Rubber-tyred Victorias.
2 Rubber-tyred Vis-a-Vis.
2 Rubber-tyred Broughams.

The property of a gentleman proceeding Home:—

One very handsome strong and well-known Arab Race horse of real blood (15 hands) going in harness and saddle; also thoroughly trained and regularly worked in Bombay and Poona races and in hunt.

The property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 second-hand rubber Shigram.
The property of a Parsee gentleman:—
1 Rubber-tyred Landau.
1 Arab horse.

AT 3 P.M., (S.T.).

Several gentleman's bicycles by different makers.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTES. COTTON FLY AND COTTON DIRTY SWEEPING, ETC.

Under instructions from the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ld., and on account and at risk of Messrs. H. E. Bode and Sons, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY the 12th May, 1914, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the Century Mills premises at Elphinstone Road Parel. The following:—

Cotton clean Card Fly about 25,000 lbs.
Cotton dirty Card Fly about 14,000 lbs.
Cotton weaving Dirty-Sweeping about 12,000 lbs. in separate lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the balance to be paid and delivery taken within eight days after the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1914.

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 3rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at F. and O. Dockyard, Mazagon, valuable and handsome, teakwood and blackwood pain and carved, dining, drawing and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, blackwood dumbwaitors, marble top mahogany, English sideboards, dinner waggons, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, wardrobes by Dewji Canji, one nearly new sweet-toned piano by Schiedmayer and Shoane, oak panelled elegant screen, blackwood carved tables, roll top desk by Army and Navy, revolving English chairs, solid chest of drawers, rich pictures and engravings, handsome flower vases, jardineers, Singer sewing machine, dressing and wash-hand tables, brass and iron single and double, bedsteads, Italian cane chairs, teapoys, hatstands, English camera, headed chicks lamps, meat-safes, ice-box, ice machines, English stove, oil tank, copper and alluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of J. U. Fairbairn, Esq., Chief Engineer, P. and O. Dockyard, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 2nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Saidu Manaji Dhobi.

One new machine for glazing and polishing cuff, collars, etc., specially ordered out from England.

At 2 p.m. (S. T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 Handsome strong rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.

1. Second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 Black arab gelding, aged, 15 hands, very confidential in harness.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred Victoria with a horse and harness complete.

1 Bay waler horse, quiet in harness.

1 Grey arab entire, height about 14-2, 7 years old, a strong serviceable animal, for any amount of district work.

1 Four-wheel dog-cart, suitable for single or pair, in good order.

1 Pony.

By order of Kaji Mahomed Ismail and on account and risk of Borah Essoofalli Valiji.

1. Rubber tyred victoria.

SUIT NO. 131 OF 1914.

CASUMALLY JAYRAJBHOY PIRBHOY vs. ARDESHIR M. MADON AND OTHERS.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction at house No. 8 and 9, Cuffe Parade, on the First floor of Khanum Terrace,—the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood mahoganised plain and carved French polished household furniture, made to order by Dewji Canji glass and platedware, solid silverware, crockeryware, rich drawing-room suite, dining and bedroom furniture, rich China and Japanese vases, old China jars and garden seats table ornaments, sliding dining table and leather lined chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, and oleographs, phonograph with records, large Australian safe, on stand, large grand father clock, English clock by "Rimell," one very handsome Engine pattern clock cooking utensils, etc., etc., belonging to the estate of the late Bai Khanumbai, widow of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

At 3-30 p. m.

1 De Lauany Bel' Ville, 6 Cylinder 15 H. P. nimonsine body grey colour with electric light fittings

1 Renault car double cylinder 12 to 14 H.P. landaulette body. Both the cars are in working, the former was only imported last year.

1 handsome powerful bay waler gelding, goes well in harness.

1 handsome powerful grey waler gelding.

1 handsome strong English built rubber-tyred bicycle wheels C. spring glass fronted miniature brougham suitable for single horse, in good order.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

Two Most Thrilling Star Films
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
"Ida: The Queen of the Air"
4000 ft. Long.
AND
"The Lost Illusion."
THE MOST SURPRISING FEATS ON WIRE WITHOUT SAFETY NET.
COMMENCING FROM TO-NIGHT.
Every Saturday & Sunday, Matinee, with Valuable Prizes.
5-15 to 6-45 and Every Night 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone No. 1266.
PRICES HALF.

AMUSEMENTS.

LA SCALA (Ltd.)
6-30 PALACE OF VARIETIES 10
Bandmann Rickards Circuit Coliseum Theatres Co.
WAKE UP, BOMBAY!
NEW PROGRAMME
!!TERRIFIC SUCCESS!!
3 THRILLING ACTS 3
DE FRA
MARVELLOUS BALANCING ACT.
DE FRA
WORLDS
Champion Balancer will hold you spell-bound.
DE FRA.
LAST WEEK OF
THE CLEMENDOS TRIO
Wonderful Ground Acrobats. New Tricks.
LAST WEEK LAST WEEK
Mr F. HAWLEY & Co.
"THE BANDIT."
The most Thrilling Sketch ever staged.
SENSATIONAL & THRILLING.
Audience held spellbound during the marvellous acting of this terrifying playlet.
the Latest "Star Film" Releases from London
Our Pictures Changed Twice Weekly.
The Management are straining every nerve to present only THE "STARS" of the Music Hall World and it is for the Public to show their appreciation of the "good things" by patronising
LA SCALA.
Look out Next Week for the Musical Clown
FERRY CORWEY
One of the biggest successes in Australia and for originality cannot be excelled.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH
CHARNI ROAD.
To-Night
We Shall Present
for your acceptance
THE GREAT ITALIAN ART FILM
HIS
DOUBLE LIFE
DRAMA 3,000 FEET LONG.
IN THREE PARTS.
A modern drama powerfully acted by a number of Star Artistes and dealing with many complex interests and depicting in some realistic effects with picturesque sceneries of Italy at the back ground
The Race between a Railway train and a Motor Car
is worth admiring.
ALSO
FULL complement of Topical, Travel and Comic FILMS.
1½ Hours. Three Shows Nightly. 1½ Hours.
7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12 p.m.
GRAND PRIZE MATINEE.
Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.
General Manager.....Mr. James McGrath.
6-30 TWO SHOWS NIGHTLY 10
FRANK J. SYDNEY & Co.
The Acrobatic Wonders.
HENRY AND MAY
Comedy Cyclists—Brightest Turn seen in Bombay for Years.
MISS BEATRICE WILLEY
The Sparkling Soubrette with the Sunshine Smile.
A Film Descriptive of
The French Revolution
"THE CHIVALIER DE MAISON—ROUGE"
After Dumas's well-known Novel.
A thrilling story of
Love, Romance and Intrigue.
Complete in five parts.
PLAN AT SOUNDY AND Co's.

Mlle. Marie Vivienne Dagmar
Professor of Deportment
Mimique Theatrale,
Dancing (ancient or modern)
from the
CONSERVATOIRE OF CALCUTTA
NOW IN BOMBAY.
MLLE. DAGMAR will accept pupils for the above subject on the following terms:—
Classes (two lessons weekly Rs. 15 per month.
Private Lessons (one lesson) Rs. 5.
A course of eight Lessons Rs. 35.
The latest dances (including the drawing room Tango) taught.
(No steps except those entirely free from all vulgarity are taught.)
All communications until further notice should be addressed to—
MLLE. DAGMAR,
SECRETARY, CONSERVATOIRE,
Co "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

LAWN TENNIS TOURNAMENT.
(Under the auspices of the Mahableshwar Parsee Gymkhana and open to the Members of that Gymkhana only.)
GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLE CHAMPIONSHIP,
to be played for a Challenge Cup presented by H. E. LORD WILLINGDON to commemorate the Empire Day.
Last day for Entries.....14th May, 1914
Tournament Commences.....15th May, 1914
Final to be played off on.....*24th May, 1914
*(as far as possible).
For further particulars apply to the Tournament Secretary or to the undersigned.
J. H. VAKEEL,
Napean House,
2468 Malabar Hill, Bombay.

A WOMAN'S DARING FEAT.
JUMPS INTO NIAGARA FALLS!
SAVES A DROWNING CHILD!
The most Sensational and Thunderstriking Spectacle ever witnessed, to be seen.
To-Night! At To-Night!
AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
In a Unique Picture Drama
"THE DIVER"
Featuring one of the most thrilling acts ever filmed.
TWO OTHER SPLENDID DRAMAS. A BRIGHT AND EXHILERATING PROGRAM. DON'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT.
3 Shows nightly—*7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.*
Saturday & Sunday. Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45. Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.
harni Road. **FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.** Tel. NO. 1271.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 400,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 600,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 14,57,200
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 10,00,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—
SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.
17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT BOMBAY.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted Further particulrs on application.
HEREDIA & Co.,
Agents

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.
JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

SAPAT LOTION.
An efficient remedy for Ringworm. This medicine is a perfumed water which does not spoil clothes and is dried up no sooner it is applied. It clears away ringworm, itch scurvy rupture in feet, piles of long standing scales, dry pores within three days.
Price As 4 per bottle.
SAPAT & Co.,
Kalbadevi BOMBAY.

IRISH SOAP
(M'CLINTON'S).
Made from pure Vegetable Oils and the Ash of Plants, thus it may truly be said that it is Nature's Soap.
When used it has the most soothing and delightful effect on the skin.
A remedy to those suffering from Rash or Hives.
A boon and a blessing in the hot weather for Prickly-heat.
TRY A CAKE.
LEOPOLD & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.
DR. CARR, DENTAL SURGEON,
who has taken over
THE DENTAL PRACTICE OF
DR. CHAS. BOYES,
107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY
is a leading specialist in English and American Dental Surgery and is at the head of his profession with 25 years' highest experience in Europe, Asia, America, and Australia. He has made special study in every branch of Dentistry, including the treatment by Electricity and Dental X Ray and High Frequency apparatus, of Pyorrhoea Alveolares, Septic roots, Chronic Alveolar Abscess, Periodontites, Trigeminal Neuralgia and all diseases of the Oral Cavity.
All operations are rendered absolutely painless by Dr. Carr's special local Anaesthetic. From 1 to 20 teeth may be extracted at a sitting (without the slightest feeling or pain).
Artificial Teeth are fitted by the latest and every known method. Gold Crown and Bridge work.
Gold, Amalgam, Cement and Porcelain fillings. By Dr. Carr's anaesthetic nerves in Teeth may be destroyed (entirely painless) before filling.
Dr. Carr has recently returned from London where he visited the last three of the Greatest Dental Exhibitions in the world, where he has secured the latest antiseptic appliances and has installed them here in his Dental Surgery.
Because of his very fine equipped Dental rooms he is able to reduce the time occupied on orders to a minimum, consequently he can ask *the lowest possible fees* for the Highest Grade by Dental Service. (All work guaranteed). (Consultations Free).
If you consult Dr. Carr you will receive the benefit of his great experience and will be advised as to the best system which is suitable for your individual case *at the lowest possible cost.*
Dr. Carr has received large numbers of testimonials in praise of his excellent work: Painless system and moderate charges.
Hours:—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sundays: 10 to 12.
Also by appointment.
Note the address—
(Opposite the Clock Tower.)
107, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"ALMIGHTY."
RUPEES. ?
WHERE TO FIND THEM
10,000.
Interesting Leaflets, describing the 53 Wonderful, Successful and Easy American Advertised Methods of securing them without interfering with your present vocation, to be distributed
POST FREE.
NOORANI BROTHERS,
Box, X,—7 BHAVNAGAR.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 1st,

S.S. Silverdale	—L.eod	Rotterdam Mar. 27
S. S. Persia	Bradshaw	London Ap. 9
S.S. City of Birmingham	Hou[illegible]n	Liverpool Apr. 9

DEPARTURES

May 1st.

S.S. Gablonz	Gillhuber	Trieste etc.
S.S. Oceana	Romico	Stettin
S.S. Lhasa	Manley	Karachi
S.S. Kurmark	Reimers	Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi
S.S. Okara	Irven	Calcutta etc
S.S. Trentham Hall	Jones	Bangkok
S.S. Neuenfels	Ferich	Madras & Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	E. F. Ferdinand	for	China,
"	Corsinia	for	Genoa etc.

S. S. Silverdale:—The steamer Silverdale, 2,440 tons, Captain W. McLeod, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rotterdam, which port she had left on March 27, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 4,198 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on April 9, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. City of Birmingham:—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons, Captain W. Haughton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, which port she had left on April 9, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Lhasa, 951, tons, Captain H. Manley sailed yesterday for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kurmark:—The Hansa Line steamer Kurmark, 3,177 tons, Captain H. Reimers, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Okara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Okara, 3,438 tons, Captain G. Irven, sailed yesterday for Calcutta etc., with a general cargo.

S. S. Trentham Hall:—The steamer Trentham Hall, 2,661 tons, Captain R. Jones, sailed yesterday for Bangkok, with ballast.

S. S. Neuenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Neuenfels, 3,524 tons, Captain N. Ferich, sailed yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Culna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Culna, left Gibraltar, on the afternoon of the 30th instant.

The Bombay Mails of the 18th Ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

S. S. China:—The P. and O. Coy's steamer China, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening the 29th instant.

S. S. Medina:—The P. and O. Coy's steamer Medina, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

S. S. Franz Ferdinand.—The Austrian Lloyd S. S. "Franz Ferdinand" from Trieste, left Karachi on the 30th April and is due at Bombay on to-morrow at 5. a.m.

Friday, May 1st 1914,

P DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A Rangoon Maru	Kamoshita	N. Y. K.
B Clan Sinclair	Smith	J. F. & Co
C. & R. Othello	Turn	J. F. & Co.
D & E. Chakrata	Macfayden	V. M. & Co
F Clan Ferguson	Jones	W. & A. G & Co.
G Sardar	Weeks	H. M. S. Shoosrv
H Khosrou	Hannah	T. M & Co
K Hallamshire	Trne	T. M. & Co
M Markgraf	Schade	A. S. & Co
N. Coniston Water	Simpson	T. M. & Co
O Dargal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
P Adalia	Perry	V. F. & Co
Q Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co

V. DOCK.

1 Trentham Hall	Jones	J. F. & Co
2 Castalia	Mitchell	W. & A. G. & C.
5 Rixford	Donaran	J. M. & Co
6 Colonial	Whidborne	K. N & Co
7 warturn	Knull	W. & A. G. & Co
8 Red Italia	Pesuett	Rubattino Line
8 Quilos	Foss	M. M. & Co
9 City of Baroda	Mason	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Dwarka	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
15 Havraise	Saluds	J.M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 & 6 Veronica	Stabh	T. W. & Co
6 Manca	Garwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co
7 Austria	Cosulick	A. L. S. N. Co
13. Tanyabi	Kass A. M.	Ieewa & Co

HARBOUR WHARF.

Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Dwarka	Moxon	M. M. & Co

H. W, A, D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru	Moriss	S. W. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Kosfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Begum	Atkin	T. M. & Co
Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. S. N. Co
Clan Macneil	Higgens	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdougall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clematis	Gunn	J. M. & Co
Corsinia	Premuda	W. & A. G. & Co
Crostafels	Scheider	W. & A. G. & Co
Cleopatra	Nardo	A. L. S. N. Co
City of Birmingham	Haughton	K. N. & Co
Don of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
Etonian	Davies	T. M. & Co
Farilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
Hellas	Berg	F. F. C. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Manin	Fennary	V. S. N. Co
Oranvmoor	Moffet	D. N & Sons
Perlak	Guttes	L. B. P. & Co
Purnea	Piggott	M. M. & Co
Persia	Bradshaw	P. & O. S.N. Co
Queen Amelie	Mckay	W. & A. G. & Co
Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Br.
Rossmun	Fishley	W. & A. G. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N Co
Silverdale	Mc Leod	
Zoroastrian	Ostrorno	A, Y, & Co

A sensation was caused the other day at Hastings Bridge by a German sailor in Khaki, and wearing a pith helmet. He climbed up on to the rails, uttered a wild despairing cry, and jumped into the waters below. People rushing to the side to look, saw his two hands above the water for a moment and his helmet floating down the stream. Everybody thought it was a case of suicide. But presently the man re-appeared swam after his hat, retrieved it, and then made for the shore. There he wrung out his clothes, poured the water out of his hat, and marched off to Kidderpore, with a huge grin on his face—"Eng-

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache Cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

Thunderstorms occurred in North-east India and locally in the Peninsula.

The chief rainfall amounts are:—Cherrapunji, one inch, Silchar, Narayanganj and Bogra, two; Mymensingh, one and a half; Kurnool, Calicut and Trivandrum, a half.

The temperature remains below normal over North-east India; above it over North-east India. The maximum temperature yesterday was 120 at Jacobabad, 116 at Bikaner, 115 at Jhansi, Multan and Hyderabad (Sind). There are indications of unsettled weather resulting from heat over the Western Desert.

Forecast:—No important change.

Earthquake Reported.—A shock of slight intensity at its origin one hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 3-40 a.m. this morning.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme north and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal at Multan, Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above normal in the extreme western districts; minimum temperature is in excess over nearly the whole division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Karachi. The maximum temperature in the shade yesterday was 120 deg. F. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Central India West. Day temperature is above normal in the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Minimum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of north Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Temperature is in excess at some stations.

General Remarks.—Thundershowers have been fairly general in Malabar. Conditions are slightly unsettled off that coast. A few thundershowers have occurred also in the southern half of the Deccan and the south United Provinces but no precipitation of importance has been reported from these areas.

A few thunderstorms may occur in Malabar and the southern half of the Deccan. Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in east Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on FRIDAY, the 1st of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Jan. to date.	Variation 1st Jan. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do- (30th)..	89.5	74.4	54	..	11.55	0.61
Jask ..	95.5	78.4	65	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)..	97.6	85.5	37	..	2.41	—1.29
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	115.1	82.7	35	..	1.88	0.17
Rawalpindi ..	101.9	67.0	48	..	15.77	5.68
Lahore ..	110.7	73.9	39	..	4.49	0.73
Sirsa ..	113.1	77.0	37	..	2.99	0.98
Ambala ..	106.7	76.7	46	..	3.25	—2.66
Delhi ..	108.4	80.3	45	..	1.56	—1.61
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	112.0	85.0	54	..	0.88	—0.04
Mainpuri ..	109.3	84.2	50	..	2.79	—0.26
Jhansi ..	114.5	84.2	17	0.05	1.47	—0.48
Cawnpore ..	105.6	82.5	62	..	1.58	—0.64
Allahabad ..	105.6	80.5	61	..	1.98	—0.30
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad ..	120.1	79.2	35	..	2.45	1.20
Karachi ..	87.7	80.0	89	..	2.11	0.52
Ajmer ..	105.0	90.2	22	..	2.73	1.23
Jaipore ..	113.2	83.1	29	..	0.87	—0.76
Kotah ..	114.4	91.8	25	..	1.20	—0.09
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	107.1	75.1	67	..	1.01	0.46
Dwarka ..	88.3	79.3	87	..	0.38	—0.30
Veraval ..	84.6	79.2	86	..	0.11	—0.37
Rajkot ..	109.1	74.6	64	..	0.08	—0.45
Bhavnagar ..	114.0	76.0	55	..	0.04	—0.55
Surat ..	95.5	78.6	76	..	0.04	—0.35
Ahmedabad ..	108.2	77.6	48	..	0.09	—0.33
Deesa ..	110.1	77.0	56	..	0.16	—0.38
Neemuch ..	109.4	82.0	52	..	0.14	—0.78
Indore ..	107.1	81.6	45	..	0.70	—0.34
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	108.3	80.9	29	..	7.48	4.62
Saugor ..	109.4	82.3	19	..	2.20	—0.42
Hoshangabad ..	110.3	79.6	29	..	2.52	0.61
Khandwa ..	109.1	84.9	24	..	0.30	—1.00
Akola ..	110.9	84.5	20	..	1.06	—1.15
Amraoti ..	110.4	83.0	25	..	2.13	—0.17
Nagpur ..	111.6	79.6	21	..	5.00	1.92
Chanda ..	110.9	88.0	27	..	4.89	1.45
Raipur ..	111.7	86.2	41	..	4.71	1.85
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	91.3	87.2	79	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri ..	88.7	79.1	73	..	..	—0.84
Mormugao ..	92.2	81.5	78	..	0.14	—1.93
Karwar ..	90.9	77.0	76	..	0.03	—2.47
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	110.0	79.1	26	..	0.08	—0.96
Ahmednagar ..	106.3	70.2	27	..	0.22	—1.75
Poona ..	105.8	74.1	57	..	0.04	—1.72
Sholapur ..	106.8	80.5	43	..	0.28	—1.95
Bijapur ..	106.4	73.1	42	..	0.28	—2.09
Belgaum ..	94.2	69.3	57	..	2.22	—1.83
Aurangabad ..	107.2	77.0	37	..	0.09	—1.64
Nizamabad (Indur).	111.0	83.9	29	..	0.47	—2.33
Hyderabad ..	107.1	81.9	38	..	0.41	—2.81
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	92.3	75.1	68	0.15	1.08	—3.98
Calicut ..	91.9	75.7	87	0.37	5.04	—5.94
Cochin ..	94.5	80.8	65	..	5.22	—1185
Colombo ..	89.2	76.2	93	0.03	36.44	—1.53
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.6	82.0	73	..	0.93	—6.66
Bellary ..	108.2	76.8	67	0.27	0.83	—2.34
Cuddapah ..	109.5	82.3	80	..	3.48	—1.56
Madras ..	93.8	82.6	75	..	30.78	9.27
Bangalore ..	97.9	72.8	56	..	4.18	—1.93
Coimbatore ..	100.8	73.1	76	..	4.87	—2.15
Trichinopoly ..	100.0	82.1	73	..	11.94	0.16
Negapatam ..	93.4	81.5	74	..	53.59	23.37

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 1st May 1914 was 30.008 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 30th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.			
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..	Inches.	29.754
Temperature of Air	..	.. degrees	85.3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	..	.. "	79.5
Dew Point	..	.. "	77.6
Relative humidity of Air	..	.. "	0.780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)			1.4
Maximum temperature of Air	..	.. degrees	91.3
Minimum do do	..	.. "	80.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			S,SSE,W,WNW.
Movement of Wind do	..	..	miles 147

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of W'k	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in.	May	h m	ft. in
F	1st	m 2 5	24 11	1st	m 8 1	16 10
		3 16 a	26			21
Sa	2	m 2 51	24 4	2	m 8 48	17 8
		4 10 a	25 10		10 24 a	21 2
S	3	m 4 1 a	23 10	3	9 59	18 6
		5 17 a	25 8			
M	4	m 5 29	23 10	4	m 0 4	20 7
		6 28 a	25 9		m 11 29	19 0
Tu	5	m 6 38	24 6	5	m 6 13	19 6
		7 32 a	26 2		0 57 a	19 0
W	6	m 8 18	25 9	6	m 2 3	18 1
		8 29 a	26 9		2 11 a	18 9
H	7	m 9 20	27 2	7	m 2 49	16 7
		9 20 a	27 4		3 12 a	18 4

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 1st (Friday)	Sunrise 6h. 11m.	Sunset 7h. 1m.	
" 2 (Saturday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 1 m.	
" 3 (Sunday)	" 6h. 14m.	" 7h. 1 m.	
" 4 (Monday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 2 m.	
" 5 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2 m.	
" 6 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 9m.	" 7h. 2 m.	
" 7 (Thursday)	" 6h. 8m.	" 7h. 2 m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th, 4h. 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m.; Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 17th, 3h 2-4t a.m.

THE WEATHER.

OPPRESSIVE HEAT IN BOMBAY

THE PROMISE OF MAY.

The temperature in Bombay has been steadily rising for some days, and since Monday has been hovering round about 90 degrees. In the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning the maximum temperature in the shade was 91.3, and, contrary to what usually happens, there was very little relief after the sun had gone down. The lowest point the thermometer reached during the day and night was 87.2, so that there was only four degrees variation, and the cool breeze which usually brings relief after nightfall was non-existent.

Both maximum and minimum figures were in excess of the normal, the former being 1.4 above the average and the latter 1.8.

Humidity in Bombay during the 24 hours was also higher than usual, and the city was one of the dampest places in India, with humidity at 79. Of course, as usual, Karachi took the palm in this respect, the humidity there being 89, just ten degrees higher than in Bombay.

Although the figures for yesterday are not yet available, one would not be surprised to hear that the thermometer had risen still further, for it was exceedingly hot in the city all day long, and those who had to be out in the sun for any length of time got a thorough roasting. At its very beginning, May gave promise of earning its reputation as one of the two worst months in the year, and provided us with a foretaste of the "joys" to which we can look forward before the rains break.

And yet, as a glance at the weather figures published on another page will show, Bombay has something to be thankful for. A temperature of 91 degrees is not so high after all, and when we think of the poor souls in Jacobabad grilling in a temperature of 120.1 in the shade, and probably something very nearly approaching 200 in the sun, it should make us feel, if not cool, at any rate reconciled to our lot during the coming weeks. Jacobabad is not exactly a health resort at the best of times and it has its reputation as the hottest place in India to live up to, but the unfortunate people who live there have good cause to grumble when, thus early in the hot weather, the maximum temperature is 11.3 in excess, as it was in the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

There are other places in India where the weather is "goingsome," to use an expressive Americanism. Thus Multan returns a maximum of 115.1; Jhansi 114.5; Kotah 114.4; Jaipur 113.2; and Agra 112.0. All these temperatures are in excess, as indeed, are the figures from most of the reporting stations on this side of India, in nearly all of which it was over 100 in the shade.

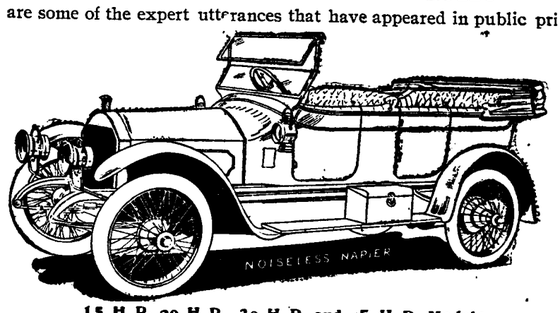
To turn from these figures, which almost make one perspire to contemplate them, to those which ruled in the cooler places, we find that Veraval, with a maximum of 84.6, was 2.7 lower than the average; Ratnagiri, 88.7, was 2.4 in defect Surat, 95.5 was 4.5 in defect; while Dwarka, 88.8, was 1.9 in excess.

NAPIER PLEASUR CARS.

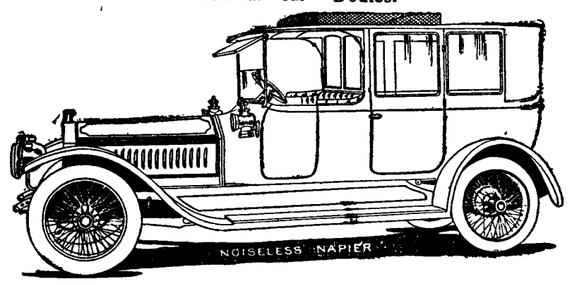
Messrs. D. Napier & Son are one of the most successful motor builders of the world, for Napier Cars have practically gained their high place in the estimation of the motoring world, not only through their successful racing in the past, which by the way they have now entirely abandoned, but because Napier Cars now hold in R. A. C. Certificates of Official tests more than four times the number held by any other make of six cylinder cars. and it is the only British car to win the Gordon Bennett cup against the world. It is no wonder, therefore, that the English Press is so enthusiastic in praise of the Original and Proved Best Six cylinder Car.

"TH KING OF CARS"
"THE CHAMPION OF SIX CYLINDERS"
"AN IMPERIAL CAR"

are some of the expert utterances that have appeared in public print.. The Napier is a Car with a great reputation and a list of satisfied owners in every part of the world. Every conceivable test which it can be put to has been applied to the Napier—speed—hill climbing—economy—silence and reliability. And because the Napier has come through these tests with greater success than any other car it is claimed for it that it is the Best Car in the World.



15 H. P. 20 H. P., 30 H. P. and 45 H. P Models,
Four and Six-Cylinders.
"Cunord" Royal Saloon Bodies
Do. Landaulette Bodies
Do. Torpedo Bodies
Do. Cabnolet Bodies
Do Pullman Sal Bodies.



"THE GLASGOW TIMES" says:—"The very highest quality in British design and workmanship."

The "PALL MALL GAZETTE" says:—"Many manufacturers have tried to copy it."

The "CAR ILLUSTRATED" says:—"Beautifully silent and free from all vibration."

These are certainly valuable appreciatory comments on the Noiseless Napier, but such comments are not confined to the British Press. The following extracts from the Continental Press are even more convincingly eloquent of Napier pre-eminence.

The Six-Cylinder Napiers were the centre of attraction at the recent Salon d'Automobiles at Brussels, and the Belgian Press were unanimous in their appreciation of these famous Cars.

LE PATRIOTE" says:—

"The crowd of select visitors came to admire this wonderful Napier—the artistocrat of British Cars combining as it does, all merits of perfect construction with the rarest elegance. This specially refers to the extra silent running, which has become the '*dernier cri.*'"

"THE INDEPENDENCE BELGE" says:—

"It is only public trials, controlled by the R. A. C. Club of England, as is the case with the famous Six-cylinder Napiers which is really of interest and which can prove actual results."

"LE SPORTSMAN" says:—

"The most admired cars in the whole Salon are the splendid Napiers with absolutely perfect construction, and which have solved the difficult problem in regard to perfect silence. This marvellous car is guaranteed for three years—absolutely unique terms."

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIER FOUR AND SIX-CYLINDER CARS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

N. S. U.

MOTOR-CYCLES.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE NEW MODEL

6½ H. P. Twin Cylinder N. S. U.—the Machine that won the Dunlop Cup across the Continent of AUSTRALIA?

SOLE AGENTS:—

G. A. SCHLECHTENDAHL, Ltd.,

No. 10 FORBES STREET.

ONE
PAYING COURSE.

"ACCOUNTANCY" course is taught by correspondence. No condition of age or university certificate. No study by heart. Grand reduction in fees. Course is most useful for service and promotion. Candidates are enrolling daily. Candidates are prepared for London Chamber of Commerce examination. School is recognised by Government. Do not lose this golden opportunity but write to-day for full particulars to:

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, POONA CITY

ARBOS CAMPHOR SOAP
A BATH with "Arbos" Soap is Boon to the residents of India. Relief from fatigue of a day's worry. Marvellous effect on Heat Rashes, Itches and Ring worms Destroys Plague and Malaria germs. No trouble from Bed-Bugs, Fleas, Mosquitoes, &c. Disinfects Clothes and hence you will be saved from Contagious Diseases.
Can be had at all Druggists and Grocers.
Sole Agents:—TOA BOYEKI SHOKAI
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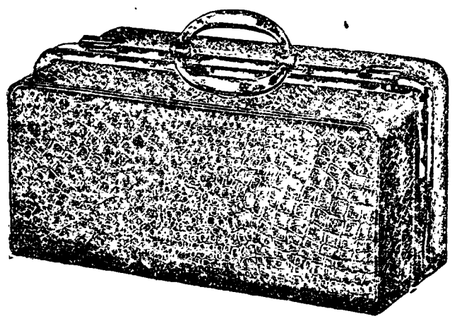
THE GENTS' HOUSE,
HIGH GRADE
The New "Linked" One & Two-button Lounge Suit
with curved close-fitting skirts fitting tight over the hips.
A distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.
To measure from Rs 25

Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting:
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING Co.,
Opposite:—
Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co
293, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

UNRIVALLED VALUE IN ND A.

CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER
SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black



Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

From

SUNDARRAO NARAYAN & Co.,

At The MYSO CHROME DEPOT—BADRI MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

CROMPTONS FANS.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 60 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 83 each.

THREE ALUMINIUM BLADES, 36 INCHES SWEEP,

Rs. 45 each.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL FANS OBTAINABLE

CROMPTONS BOMBAY, Ld.,

35-37, APOLLO STREET.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, April 30th.

The Bombay Mails of 18th inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75 ⅜plus 5.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..25.15—½
Rentes 3 % .. .. 87plus ¼
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.48unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot 27⅛plus 1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 27⅛plus 1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian Buying
Rupee Paper 3½ % 63⅞plus 1.16
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate .. .. .. ½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 %
since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..88½plus ¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2 9.16—½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. ..2¾—1.16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
" " " 6 " 3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9½
Interest day to day loans .. .. 1½—½
" 7 day market loans .. ..2unchgd.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, April, 30th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	36,800,000	Dec.	100,000
Public Deposits	19,000,000	Inc.	200,000
Other do.	43,100,000	Inc.	700,000
Govt. Securities	11,000,000		unchanged.

Other Securities mutilated.
Notes & Gold mutilated.
THE BANK RESERVE is 42% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 30th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 11,000
" Exports to Great Britain .. 12,000
" to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York May .. ..12.54—4
Futures at New York July .. ..12.35—9
Advanced early on unfavorable weather Reports and declined later owing to Longs unloading.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.00 -10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13⅛unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans May .. ..12.80—8
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.69—6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.87½unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars .. ..59½plus ¼

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 30th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports	..	1,000

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—unchanged good business done.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures dull
Tone of Manchester Market quiet with a fair enquiry.
Mid. Americans 7.35
Egyptian F.G.F. 9.05
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) May 12.58unchgd.
July 12.41—3
New York Official noon call May 12.59plus 1
July 12.37—7
New Orleans 10 a.m. May 12.88unchgd.
July 12.75unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.
A.M. .....6.90—1
M.J. .....6.89—2
J.J. .....6.79—2
J.A. .....6.76—2
A.S. .....6.63—2
S.O. .....6.44unchgd.
O.N. 6.35plus 1
N.D. .....6.28unchgd.
D.J. .....6.26unchgd.
J.F. .....6.26unchgd.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, April 30th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; London Buyers unchgd. 37⅛
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. quiet but steady.
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. sellers April-May; Easier unchanged 33
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. sellers May easier 33½—¾
New South Wales sellers April-May; 36¼—⅛

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 %, ex-Ship April-May; Antwerp sellers 53—¾
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk sellers unchanged 54½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms April-May; Dunkirk sellers quiet 50plus¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship April-May; Dunkirk sellers dull 50¾—⅞
Linseed Calcutta May-June; London done quiet unchanged 49
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) April-May; Hamburg sellers dull unchanged 44⅛
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) April-May; Hull done firmer £5-14-0 plus 1s 6d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. unchanged £64
Copper Braziers unchanged £78
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal value unchanged 11
Arrivals:—"Manchester Miller" "Hidalgo."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; quiet very little doing unchanged 12.8½
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; steady nothing doing unchanged 12
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May 9.4½plus ¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; unchanged 9.8½
Opened quiet closed steady.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet unchgd. 13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta April; value unchanged 12.2½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay April value quiet unchanged 11.1½
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.7½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec., value uncharged 11.9¾
Fine White Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet but steady unchanged 11.11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet unchanged 2.11¼

BOMBAY MARKET.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Bombay, 1st May 1914.

12 boxes gold.	7.96,800	London	Chartered.
1 " "	37,500	"	Russo Asiatic.
37 bars silver.	75,000	"	National.
18 " "	37,500	"	
5 boxes sov.	3,75,000	Alexandria	Hongkong.

SHIPMENT OF TREASURE FOR BOMBAY.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings from London:—
£90,000 Bar Silver.
£220,000 Bar Gold.
The mail steamer which arrives here on the 8th May brings from London:—
£210,000 Bar Silver.
£310,000 Bar Gold.
£10,000 Sovereigns.
The mail steamer which arrives here on the 15th May brings from London:—
£330,000 Bar Silver.
£260,000 Bar Gold.

EXCHANGE.

The market continues quiet but steady and there is not much business doing on either side of the account.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4
D. D. mail	1	4 1-32
T. T. forward, to June..	1	3 31-32
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 3-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
" " forward, next Mail	1	4 3-16
" 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170¼
Marks " " ...		138⅛
60 days Hongkong ...		143¾
" " Shanghai ...		194
" " Japan		149¾

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings on Wednesday last 40 lakhs allotments were made of: 8.30 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4d. (minimum rate) and 34.70 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1/32d. (minimum rate) tenders receiving 5 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 43.60 lakhs. Amount to be allotted next week is 40 lakhs.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,70,000
Bombay	Rs.	3,60,000
Madras	Rs.	10,000
Total	Rs.	12,40,000

The mail steamer which arrived on the 8th May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	12,30,000
Bombay	Rs.	1,70,000
Madras	Rs.	2,20,000
Total	Rs.	16,20,000

The mail steamer which arrives on the 15th May brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs.	3,20,000
Bombay	Rs.	5,10,000
Madras	Rs.	Nil.
Total	Rs.	8,30,000

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1/16 up at 27¼ both for ready and for delivery in two months. The market opened at 78.10 for ready and the settlement, but has eased two to three annas during the day and closes as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p
English bar gold .....per oz.	24	3	6
Australian bar gold .....per oz.	24	2	6
Sovereigns .....per 15	0	0	
Silver (cum duty) ready .....per 78	8	0	
1st Settlement.....per 78	7	0	
2nd Settlement.....per 78	11	0	

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 29th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G I. P. Railway.....78*		93,281
B, B. & C. I. Railway.....30		36,041

* Boxes and bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market presented a steady tone to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95-10-6 gradually improved and touched Rs. 95-12. but finally closed at Rs. 95-11 (sellers) for the 29th May delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) were placed at Rs. 102-8.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any violent fluctuations and the rates stood flat.

Davids changed hands at Rs. 490 x.d. and Fazulbhai at Rs. 460 x.d.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 213-12 x.d. and Crescent at Rs. 110 x.d.

Kohinoors were in demand at Rs. 737-8 x.d.

Centrals improved to Rs. 1,830 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,435 x.d.

Swans changed hands at Rs. 257-8.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,045.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs 232.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood steady at Rs. 78-8 and Deferred at Rs. 144.

Bombay Burma Trading shares stood unchanged at Rs. 890.

New Berars moved up to Rs. 525.

Dholka Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 133.

BANK OF BOMBAY WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The following is the position of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending Saturday last as compared with the previous week in lakhs and decimals.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
	Inc.	Dec.
Public Deposits at Head Office ..		8.59
Public Deposits at Branches..... ..	14.81	..
Other Deposits	..	20.69
Port Bills	..	..
Sundries	1 06	..
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.	..	5.93
Other Authorised Securities	..	.02
Credits on Government and other Authorised Securities	..	21.74
Loans on do. do.	5.50	..
Bills discounted and purchased ...	..	8.99
Dead Stock	..	..
Stamps	..	..
Bullion	..	.54
Balances with other Banks	1.19	..
Sundries	.12	..
Cash.....	17.06	..

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipt of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to ate compared with the corresponding periods of the pre ous Season:—

Description.	Receipts for the week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ..	7,568	440,269	256,684
Central India ..	7,096	212,241	80,154
Barsee and Nagar ..	8,512	256,867	111,723
Berar ..	11,822	467,996	382,575
Central Provinces ..	3,819	278,122	234,950
Total Comras ..	40,817	1,655,495	1,066,086
Dholleras ..	25,475	224,741	141,069
Broach ..	30,357	284,042	218,007
Compta and Dharwar ..	10,101	101,779	73,228
Westerns ..	4,980	42,842	55,745
Bengals (N.W Provinces).	1,658	476,839	343,882
Bengals (Rajputaua) ..	3,914	118,996	105,605
Sind ..	423	55,016	110,750
Persian ..	13	748	1,788
American ..	..	2,180	31,620
Egyptian ..	113	1,222	1,950
Other sorts ..	94	716	4,283
Total ..	117,955	2,964,811	2,147,993

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION
WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales. 1913-14	Bales 1912-13.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ..	117,955	71,866	plus 46,089
Receipt from 1st Sept. 30rd April ..	29,64,811	21,47,993	plus 816,818
Shipments for the week			
Europe ..	46,626	4,945	plus 41,681
China Japan and Coast Port ..	16,543	17,648	— 1,105
Total ..	63,169	22,593	plus 40,576
Total Shipment from 1st Sept. to 30th April			
Europe ..	797,434	253,713	plus 543,521
China ..	13,348	18,445	— 5,097
Japan ..	834,105	664,189	plus 169,936
Coast Ports ..	16,788	19,602	— 2,814
Total ..	1,661,675	956,129	plus 705,546
Afloat in harbour Europe ..	34,378	23,379	plus 10,999
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ..	62,927	55,265	plus 7,662

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. to 15th April 10,021 Bales.
Total exports from B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. to 25th April 5,437 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

Estimated stock on 1st Sept. 1913	625,000	bales.
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 30th April. 1914 ..	2,964,811	"
	3,589,811	"
Less shipments from 1st Sept. 1913 to 30th April. 1914..	1,661,675	"
	1,928,136	"
Less afloat in harbour ..	97,305	"
	1,830,831	"
Less estimated mill consumption and up country by rail.	706,000	"
	1,124,831	"
Less estimated burnt ..	95,000	"
Stock in Bombay in all hands on morning of 1st May. 1914.	1,029,831	"
Increase or decrease since last week	6,036	"

COTTON.

The result of fluctuations in the Home Markets since our last weekly report is as follows:—

	Last week.	This week.	Diff.
New York:—			
Spot ..	13.25	13.00	— .25
Futures May ..	12.71	12.54	— .17
Futures July ..	12.55	12.35	— .20
New Orleans:—			
Spot ..	13 1.8	13 1.8	unchgd
Futures May ..	12.78	12. 80	plus .02
Futures July ..	12.76	12. 69	— .07
Liverpool:—			
Spot ..	7.38	12.35	— .03
Futures A.M. ..	6.92	6.90	— .02
Futures J.J. ..	6.81	6.79	— .02

The course of the Home markets during the past week has been difficult to follow, as each market seems to be acting at times quite independently of the others. No doubt local influences play an important part, and at present there is no factor of sufficient importance to dominate the whole position. The weather has been less favourable as heavy rains in many parts of Texas have interfered with planting, and it is said that some replanting will be necessary. This, though not affecting the market materially at the moment, will have effect later on, particularly should adverse weather reports again be received. A large crop is absolutely essential during the coming season, and nervous, excitable markets will, under ordinary circumstances, occur while the crop is in making. Anything pointing to an insufficient supply will cause much higher prices. Short sales of new crop at present prices are dangerous. We have no reason to change our opinion that purchases of new crop months, particularly in easy markets, will prove remunerative in the long run. At the close the home markets are slightly easier, but still irregular.

The local market has been dull, and prices have had a downward tendency owing to a poor enquiry and some eagerness to sell forward against ready stocks. Rates are Rs. 8 to Rs. 13 lower on the week, the chief decline being in southern styles and fine Khamgaon, Akola, May. Business has been done in fine Broach May and Khamgaons, as also in fine Bengal May, but the enquiry has never been sufficient to sustain the market. A few contracts in southern descriptions have also been made for May delivery. New crop rates are about Rs. 8 lower and a small business has been done in the bazaar. The difference between fine Khamgaon Akola January and good Broach March has again widened to Rs. 40, and the previous straddle of purchases of the former against sales of the latter at about this difference holds good.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been only moderate and, as stocks are heavy, holders are anxious to move cotton and are meeting the demand freely. Prices are easier and the tendency seems to be for a further decline unless the demand improves considerably. Warehousing charges for the monsoon months will be heavy, as godown rents are high and insurance rates will probably be increased to an appreciable extent. Weak holders will be averse to incurring these charges, and as the monsoon approaches they are likely to let go their stocks. In this lies the weakness of the ready market, and until cotton is stored for the monsoon it is unlikely that any steadiness can be anticipated. Prices are undoubtedly cheap but the position is such that even cheaper prices may be looked for; unless, indeed, a large and general demand springs up very shortly, and this is unlikely unless a rapid advance takes place in the Home markets.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(Liverpool):—"Small but steady market; some long liquidation by Continent of May-June, but good buying of new crop by trade." (New York):—"Scattered long liquidation. Our telegrams from Mississippi and Louisiana report preparations to be practically normal; warm weather is needed. In Texas still raining."

Gruning:—"Market sustained by improved demand for actual cotton for consumption."

BAZAR RATES.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals				207	January 1915
M.G. Bengals				187	May
M.G. Scind-Punjab				193	"
M. G. Khandeish			193	183	"
M.G. Hinganghat Wardha			240		"
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee			237		"
M.G. Yeotmahl			227		"
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum			219		"
M.G. Akola. Khamgaum "Fair Staple"			204		"
Do.			236		January 1915
M.G. Amraoti			269		May
M.G. Broach.			266		"
Do.				256	March 1915
M. G. Muttia			189 177		May
Saw-ginned Dharwar				244	"
M. G. Westerns				241	"
H. G. Westerns				236	"
M. G. Compta				256	"

The market closes quiet but steady with bazar rates quoted as above,

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Opening Tone	Dull
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	Nil.

Future delivery prices —

M.J.	6.83	— 3
J.J.	6.76	" 3
J.A.	6.73	" 3
A.S.	6.60	" 3
S.O.	6.41	" 3
O.N.	6.32	" 3
N.D.	6.25	" 3
D.J.	6.23	" 3
J.F.	6.23	" 3

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the week ending yesterday at 6 p.m.:—

Cotton.....	117,955	Bales
Wheat	66,028	Cwts,
Linseed	96,359	"
Rape, Rai etc.	28,713	"
Gingellyseed	9,368	"
Poppyseed.	21,832	"
Groundnuts.	21,157	"
Castorseed.....	70,719	"
Rice.....	157,541	"
Myrabollams.....	56,432	"
Cottonseed	118,968	"
Mowraseed	71	"
Gram.....	24,146	"
Jowar	59,437	"
Maize	48	"
Barley	6,098	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Only slight fluctuations have occurred in this market, the tone on the whole being steady. Arrivals up country are increasing slowly, but owing to famine in several parts of the country prices both here and in the district markets are steady and any business with Europe is unlikely. Local mills are buying freely for their actual requirements.

Quotations:—

White Pissi 85 per cent ...Rs. 5-14-6 R.T.
White Cawnpore .....Rs. 5-13-9 "
White Delhi May .....Rs. 5-14-6 "

Rapeseed:—The market is quiet with an easier tone. Exporters are buying ready to a moderate extent, the home markets being easier. The "sutta" rate for Brown Delhi keeps very steady.

Quotations:—

Ready brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 8-7-0 R.T.
Ready yellow Cawnpore ...Rs. 9-2-0 "
Ready yellow Guzerat ...Rs. 9-3-0 "
Brown Delhi May .....Rs. 9-7-0 "

Linseed:—The market is quiet and the demand continues moderate in face of free arrivals. Bulls are unloading their May purchases at a sacrifice owing to fears of tenders being made in the current month. The difference between ready and forward, which at one time widened to over one rupee, is now only about 9 annas, and May possibly narrow one anna more.

Quotations:—

Bold ready .....Rs. 8-6-0 B.T.
Bold May .....Rs. 8-15-6 R.T.

Teelseed:—The market is quiet but steady and we have no change to report.

Quotations:—

Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 55-0-0
Black Kutni .....Rs. 46-0-0
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 58-0-0

Poppyseed:—Arrivals are increasing but are still considerably behind last year. The market is steady.

Quotations:—

Ready .....Rs. 10-2-0 B.T.
May .....Rs. 10-11-0 R.T.

Groundnuts:—There is nothing fresh to reported and prices are unchanged.

Quotations:—

Small .....Rs. 46-0-0
Bold .....Rs. 47-8-0

Castorseed:—The market continues steady and unchanged.

Quotations:—

Madras .....Rs. 34-8-0
Guzerat .....Rs. 34-0-0

Cottonseed:—The home markets are easier. Arrivals continue on a fair scale here and prices are easier.

Quotations:—

Berar .....Rs. 23-0-0
Guzerat .....Rs. 22-8-0

Mowraseed:—Prices nominal. Nothing doing.

Quotations:—

Ready .....Rs. 8-6-0 B.T.

LOCAL YARNS.

The market continues quiet with only a small business doing in 10s., 12s., and occasionally 20s". There is also some enquiry for No. 6¼. There is nothing of importance to report. Rates are steady and unchanged.

FREIGHTS.

The market for ready is easier and rates are generally lower, but for forward the tone is steady. Business has been slack and has been chiefly confined to cotton.

The following is reported:—

Hamburg:—About 6,000 bales cotton for May at 15s. to 16s. and for June at 15s.

Genoa:—2,000 bales cotton for May at 11s. to 11s./6d. and 1,500 bales for June at 12s

Antwerp, Dunkirk and *Hull*:—Relets to the extent of about 4,000 tons have been made for May at 7s. light seeds, 9s. seeds cotton.

Charters:—The following are reported this week:—

S.S. "Umzumba":—For May loading at 11s. 6d. two T. P.

S.S. "Greenbank":—For May loading at 11s. for Hull and Middlesborough.

S.S. "Nicomedia":—For June at 12s. for Dunkirk.

The following are rates:—

MAY.

Dunkirk:—7s. 6ls., 9s. 6d.
Antwerp:—7s. 6d. 1s., 9s. 6d. s.c.
Havre 11s. 1s., 12s. s.c.
Liverpool:—9s. 6d. 1s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Marseilles:—9s. 1s., 11s. s.c.
London:—9s. 1s., 11s. s.c.
Genoa:—10s. 6d. 1s., 11s. 6d. s.c.
Trieste:—15s. seeds, 16s. cotton.
Hull:—7s. 6d. 1s.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Coy's brands:—

Snowflake	Brand	150o	Amer	Rs. 6-0-2 per case
White Rose	"	150o	" "	5-12-2 " "
Chester	"	75o	" "	5-2-2 " "
Devoe's Imp. Brt.	"	76o	" "	5-0-2 " "
Monkey	"	125o	" "	4-15-2 " "
Tiger	"	125o	" "	4-15-2 " "
White Camelia in tins	"	125o	" "	4-6-0 " " 2 tins
Elephant Bulk in tins	"	125o	" "	4-6-0 " " "
Elephant Bulk without tins	"	125o	"	3-12-0 per 8 " Imp. Gal
Camel in tin	"	125o	"	" 4-6-0 per 2 tins

The following are to-day's rates for the Burmah Oil Co. Ltd's products:—

Bazar rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p
Kerosine Oil Waterlily per case of 2 tins	5	4	0
" " Firefly " " " "	5	1	0
" " Chaker " two tins	4	6	0
" " " " 8 gallons	3	12	0
" " Victoria " two tins	3	11	6
" " " " 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax 1st quality, per pound	0	4	0
" " 2nd " " "	0	3	0
Candles per pound.	0	4	6

The following are to-day's rates for the Asiatic Petroleum Co, Limited brands:—

Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	Rs.	3	14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	"	4	8 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	"	3	12 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair	"	4	6 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	"	3	7 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	"	4	1 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	"	3	2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	"	3	12 6
Anchor Tins per pair	"	4	9 9
Anchor Cases per case	"	5	1 0
Rising Sun Cases per case ...	"	4	15 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In the Calcutta Share Market to-day coal held the leading position again. The transactions included:—

Banks.—Bank of Bengal, 1,670.

Coal.—Bengal Coal, 809; Bengal Bhatdu, 13½; Bhuskajuri, 18¼; Chusick and Muslia, 15½; Jumoni, 4 7/8; Kuardi, 13¾; Matigara, 1 1/8; Muchiridh, 6¼; New Tetturya, 7; Raneegunge, 21; Sutikdish, 11½; Teetulmuri, 9¼.

Tea.—Loobah, 45.

Debentures.—Dalhousie Jute, 105½.

(For other Commercial News see page 6.)

COMMERCIAL.

(Continued from page 5.)

MANCHESTER COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARN MARKET REPORT.

(From Our Correspondent.)

May 1.

Our market has shown a little activity during the week, demand to some extent being possible. We have once again to report very huge purchases in standard staple styles, about 3,000 packages being booked, and very large lots being on cables. We hear, a big European House who were upto now slow to make purchases, have been pretty free this week taking up thir requirements.

In greys, deliveries have been fair this week, but buying has been on a far extensive scale. Standard qualities in 39 and 44 inches, Shirtings, heavier cloths in Red ends, have been very largely on cables, particularly through two of the best European Houses on our side and good lines have already been reported as booked.

In whites, the market continues to be lifeless. There is some inquiry for 58 inches 20 yds. Red End mulls, and though fair lines have been cleared, but at no remunerative prices. This is to be regretted considering the facts that Manchester prices are very strong, and that the goods in a well known number of a European House, are out of stock, a rise in the selling price ought to have been experienced. The activity shown by the Madras and Malabar Markets for 46 and 51 inches by 20 yds. Blue and Gold heading mulls, have emboldened holders to enhance the prices, and they have been succesful to sell the stuff at fully an advance of 1d. a piece. As these markets show a tendency towards free buying, we believe a further rise in prices would soon be established.

Prints and dyed goods have moved to some small extent. Local prices have shown no improvement. We hear, small lots in different styles have been freely booked, and in some cases at an advance of 2 to 3 per cent. over prices, acceptable a fortnight back.

Dhooties have met with good retail inquiry, certain heavier qualities are said to have fetched half an anna a piece more. Manchester prices have stiffened, business offered at an advance of about 3 per cent. over recent placements was referred back for a further increase of 2 to 3 per cent.

Yarns.—The yarn market continues to be quiet. Retail sales have been possible at slighthly enhanced prices. We hear a couple of large dealers are willing to buy up certain counts held by petty holders, who are necessarily anxious to be rid of their stocks, but the prices offered are nearly half an anna below current values and thus goods have not as yet exchanged hands.

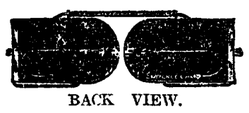
Use . . . . . "The Amulet"

Glare Protector. (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.) For Cool Clear Vision.

With neutral tinted Lenses.

Price

FRONT VIEW.



BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 15
" Raysopsyll " " Rs. 15

Saves a host of trouble.

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"MAGA" AND KEATS.

MR. BLACKWOOD'S EXCUSES FOR HIS REVIEWER.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following interesting letter from Mr. Taylor, Keats's publisher, to his partner, giving an account of his conversation with Mr. Blackwood on the treatment of Keats in "Blackwood's Magazine" has been published in "The Times." The original of this is in America, and one or two passages (bracketed and queried below) are undecipherable.

The famous article on Keats appeared in the magazine in 1818, and the conversation reported in the letter was not until August, 1820. The passage in the review to which the chief reference is made in the interview was as follows:—

> We venture to make one small prophecy, that his (Keats's) bookseller will not a second time venture £50 upon anything he can write. It is a better and a wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop, Mr. John, back to "plasters, pills, and ointment boxes," &c. But, for Heaven's sake, young Sangrade, be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics in your practice than you have been in your poetry.

Appended is the text of Mr. Taylor's account of his interview with Mr. Blackwood:—

LONDON, 31st Aug. 1820.

My dear Hessey.

I have had this day a call from Mr. Blackwood. We shook hands and went into the Back Shop. After asking him what was new at Edinburgh and talking about Clare, the *Magazine*, Baldwin, Peter Corcoran, and a few other subjects, I observed that we had published another Volume of Keats's Poems on which his Editors would have another opportunity of being witty at his expense.

He said they were disposed to speak favourably of Mr. K. this time—and he expected that the article would have appeared in this month's Mag.

"But can they be so inconsistent?"

"There is no inconsistency in praising him if they think he deserves it."

"After what has been said of his Talents I should think it very inconsistent."

"Certainly they found fault with his former Poems, but that was because they thought they deserved it."

"But why did they attack him personally?"

"They did not do so."

"No? Did not they speak of him in ridicule as Johnny Keats, describe his appearance while addressing a Sonnet to Ailsa Crag, and compare him as a (?) hen to Shelley as a Bird of Paradise, besides, what can you say to that cold blooded passage when they say they will take care he shall never get £50 again for a vol. of his Poems—what had he done to cause such attacks as these?"

"Oh, it was all a joke; the writer meant nothing more than to be witty. He certainly thought there was much affectation in his Poetry, and he expressed his opinion only—It was done in the fair spirit of criticism."

"It was done in the Spirit of the Devil, Mr Blackwood. So if a young man is guilty of affectation while he is walking the streets it is fair in another Person, because he dislikes it to come and knock him down."

"No," says B., "but a poet challenges public opinion by printing his book, but I suppose you would have them not criticised at all?"

"I certainly think they are punished enough by neglect and by the failure of their hopes and to me it seems very cruel to abuse a man merely because he connot give us as much pleasure as he wishes. But you go even beyond his(——?) you strike a man when he is down. He gets a violent blow from the Quarterly—and then you begin."

"I beg your pardon," says B., "we were the first."

"I think not, but if you were the first, you continued it after, for that truly diabolical thrust about the £50 appeared after the critique in the Quarterly."

"You mistake that altogether." said B. "the writer does not like the Cockney School, so he went on joking Mr. K. about it."

"Why should not the manners of gentlemen continue to regulate their conduct when they are writing of each other as much as when they are in conversation? No man would insult Mr. Keats in this manner in his company, and what is the difference between writing and speaking of a person except that the written is the more base from being made anonymously and therefore at no personal risk.—I feel regard for Mr. Keats as a man of real Genius, a Gentleman, nay more, one of the gentlest of Human Beings. He does not resent those things himself, he merely says of his Opponents 'They don't know me.' Now this mildness (?) his friends feel the more severely when they see him ill used. But this feeling is not confined to them. I am happy to say that the Public Interest is awakened to the sense of the Injustice which has been done him and the attempts to ruin him will have in the end a contrary effect."

"Here I turned the conversation to another subject by asking B. if he read the Abbot, and in about 10 minutes more he made his Exit with a formal Bow and a Good Morning.

The above is the Substance and as clearly as possible the words, I made use of. His replies were a little more copious than I have stated but to the same effect. I have written this conversation down on the day it took place because I suspect some allusion may hereafter be made to it in the Mag. and I fully epect that whatever Books we publish will be received with reference to the feeling it is calculated to excite in the bosoms of these freebooting. (. . . ?)

In the first (?) conversation which preceded our discussion of Feats, I spoke most highly of the Review of P. Corcoran and as far as was necessary or just, complimented other artists in the Mag.—B. said he knew Reynolds wrote P.C.—but I did not confirm it. I am pretty sure he will not call on me again.

FRENCH GIRL BOXER IN LONDON.

Photo by Central News.

Mdlle. Marther Carpentier who claims the title of the world's lady champion boxer, appeared at the Metropolitan Music Hall to give an exhibition match with an English girl boxer, Miss Lucy Warner.

FAMOUS MAGICIAN'S SAD PLIGHT.

ILLNESS AND POVERTY OF ROYAL ENTERTAINER.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The following appears in the "Daily Chronicle":—"

"Watch the coin very carefully, if you please."

It was a largeish coin—certainly not one made at the Mint—and he appeared to pop it in his mouth, gobbled voraciously, and then said look at the back of his head. There, on a space free from grey hair, the identical coin adhered!

"King Cetewayo," he said, as he transferred the spurious five-shilling bit to one of those pockets which always lurk in the rear of conjurors' garments, "King Cetewayo was very impressed with that trick. . . ." A tall man with thin cheeks and an impediment in his speech, he sat in a shabby room in a shabby street in Hackney and talked of a joke he had cracked at the expense of Queen Victoria and of a cigar which the late King Edward had given him from his own case and had insisted upon being smoked there and then and not being kept as a momento.

If only from the dark recesses beyond the bed in the shabby room this conjuror, 70 years of age, could have drawn those mysterious streams of silver and gold which conjurous gather in handfuls from the magic atmosphere of the stage! But conjurors in real life do not do these things—and if they did no shopkeeper in his senses would accept the money. So in a back street of Hackney, paved with stones that rattle, John Watkins Holden exists upon a pension of 5s. per week, and the enchanted property with which he was won't to produce gold-fish and growing plants and bowls of fire has been parted with until there remains to him merely the sword—which he passes through his abdomen—and a few odds and ends in a black hand-bag almost as withered as his cheeks.

QUEEN VICTORIA PUZZLED.

"When I went before the Queen at Balmoral in 79," he said in his whistling voice—he was stricken with paralysis of the throat in the midst of an entertainment—"I carreid all my materials in a small bag, and that profoundly surprised her Majesty's attendant, John Brown, because the conjuror before me had required a van in which to carry his effects. . . . Well, one of my most successful tricks on that occasion was done with a blank slate and a dictionary. The dictionary was to be opened at any page, and the first or last words chosen on the page was to be found written on the slate finally.

"The Queen said it should be the last word, and that gave me an opportunity to remark tha ladies generally did like the 'last word,' and she directed the Duke of Albany to open the dictionary, and I told him not to change his mind, as he was hesitating. I said. 'Men change their minds, women never do.' Thereupon he opened the book, and, would you believe it? the very last word on the page was found chalked upon the slate."

We admitted that it was credible, for we had a vivid recollection of the false coin and an uncanny divination with cards which Mr. Holden had managed for us personally a few minutes previously.

"But I noticed the Queen bite her lip and flush," he continued musingly, "at an utterance of mine to the effect that some persons thought it was effected by spiritualism, but for my part I thought spiritualists were direct descendants of Balaam's ass. . . . And it was afterwards that Lord Suffield informed me that her Majesty believed in spiritualism?"

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, before whom as Prince and Princess of Wales Mr. Holden appeared both at Sandringham and Marlborough House, followed his mysteries with close attention. At the latter Palace he entered the room in front of the Royal party, and concealed a particularly torn card in a heavy cloak, and when, later the Princess at the conjuror's bidding turned the heavy timepiece round and found there the remainder of a card minus a piece which had fallen at the Prince's feet as he tore it into pieces, the mystery of it was impenetrable, and has been impenetrable till the perpetrator revealed the inner history to me. "How the Prime and the Duke of Cambridge laughed to see the Princess struggling with the clock," he chuckled.

In comparison with his crowded apartment the spacious days of which he spoke seemed inexpressibly remote. His laugh was bright, however—and yet all the skill of the old conjuror could not dissemble the note of tragedy which recurred on it. His allusion to mirthfulness was indeed a failure and would impose upon no one. But with his sword—King Edward once watched him apparently impale himself—and his hollow, black bag, the old conjuror still amuses a stray audience with undiminished cleverness and he is contesting every inch of the hard path which ends in the "House." "I don't want to go there," he said shuddering.

KILLED IN STOPPING RUNAWAY HORSE.

LAST BRAVE DEED OF TWELVE YEAR OLD HERO.

There was an unusual element of pathos about a street fatality which occurred in London on 13th April, and in which the victim, Albert Atswell, was a little lad, twelve years of age, writes the "Daily News."

The child, for he was no more than a child, lost his life in attempting to stop a runaway horse in the Holloway-road, near a busy point.

The horse, which was attached to a heavy van, had taken fright, and there was considerable danger, as a large number of holiday-makers on the way to Hampstead Heath were walking on the road. Atswell jumped at the reins and succeeded in bringing the animal to the roadside. There, however, the cart-wheels crushed him against an electric tram standard, killing him instantly.

LIKE A FLASH.

"It was one of the pluckiest things I have seen," an eyewitness told a "Daily News" representative. "The boy must have been entirely without nerves, for he jumped out at the horse like a flash."

Five minutes after the accident Mrs. Atswell, the lad's mother, passed the spot on a tramcar on her way to work, all unconscious of the fact that the crowd were gathered around the body of her son.

"Bertie" as he was known in the district, was walking to the Health at the time. His mother, who, is a charwoman at a hospital, lost her husband four years ago and was left with four young children, the eldest being only a year older than her heroic son.

HIS MOTHER'S HOPE.

"His mother had given him twopence to buy a coconut, and promised that she would make him some coconut toffee at night," a neighbour said. "He was such a nice boy—always smart and full of spirits. In the holidays he would 'caddie' on the golf links, and his mother was looking forward to the time when the two eldest could bring in a little money, so that she would not have to work so hard."

The Atswell family live in a small working-class flat in Hornsey-road, where the boy's daring and bravery have been the talk of the place. Only on Sunday Bertie climbed up the side of the house, fully 40ft., and by clinging to a pipe retrieved a lost ball. Last year he saved a little girl from drowning in a pond on the Heath, and six weeks ago stopped another runaway horse. On that occasion the carter gave him twopence.

BOMB BY POST.

SEARCH IN LONDON FOR TWO ATHLETES.

Search is being made in London, says the "Daily News," for two men accused of sending a bomb through the post to a Hungarian Bishop, as a result of which three persons were killed and several injured.

Six weeks ago the Bishop Miklossy, of the Greek Catholic Church, received a parcel at the Bishopric of Hajduken, Debreczen. It contained an imitation leopard skin as a personal gift, and a silver-gilt candelabra for the church. In the skin was a large wooden box firmly nailed down. A letter to the Bishop asked the acceptance of the parcel, and the writer added that he was sending a contribution for charity.

NITRO-GLYCERINE.

It fell to the duty of the Bishop's vicar to open the parcel. Directly an iron instrument was used tto prise the box lid there was a loud explosion, and the vicar, the Bishop's secretary, and another were killed instantly. Later it was found that the box had contained nitro-glycerine.

When inquiries were made, the two "wanted" men, Ilie Waselievici Katarew, alias Cataran Orhei, and Timoftei Kirilow, alias Chirilew, disappeared. They are believed to have reached Brussels, and then, with the aid of forged passports, to have journeyed to London. A reward of £1,500 is offered for their capture, and the following quaintly worded notice, signed by "Rostas, Chief of Police, Debreczen," is being exhibited, together with photographs, at different police stations in London:

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Whosoever seizes and delivers into the hand of the Police the Committers of the Debreczen triple murder, seen on the above photographs, will get for each of them 10,000—10,000, and who ever leads to a proper clue followed by the arrest of the culprits will get 5,000—5,000, Hungarian crowns reward.

BOXER AND WRESTLER.

Both men, who are thought to have travelled under the names of Mandasescu and Avran, are athletes, Katarew being a boxer and Kirilow a wrestler. Katarew is 27, and is described as "of Herculean appearance, with the long, smooth face of an artist." He is believed to be a deserter from the Russian army. Scotland Yard are conducting the London search on behalf of the Hungarian police.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

CAL BOM

To anyone who can cupply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH. English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper. As a FREE GIFT SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to Q70ZC 5 & 60, Wholesale Watch Hierchants, Avebury House, Stephen Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is entitled to purchase a Gold Ring from us to wear with Watch. Name of this paper must be mentioned. Members of last competition need not write.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL V. MILITARY.

CIVIL (5) BEAT MILITARY (2).

Two picked teams representing the Civil and Military played last evening on the Oval, taking advantage of the respite between the semi-finals and the final of the Aga Khan Tournament. The match only drew a small gate, the proceeds of which are to go to charity, and the play, although interesting right through, lacked that enthusiasm and tenacity seen in an exhibition where both teams strove for the mastery. The Civilians had much the better of the exchanges although in the first half they were unable to score, and their opponents beat Humphreys twice through Simpson, but on changing ends they asserted their superiority and Hebberd, the G. I. P. "star" and Navin of the Customs, were able to penetrate, the charge which, Hasmal the Military Custodian defended with consistent judgment no less than five times. Considering the fact that the teams were picked and had never played together before, the combination on both sides was excellent.

The following were the teams:—

Civilians:—Humphreys, goal: Kapadia and James backs; Singleton, Paes and Fido, halves, John de Souza, Hebberd, Navin, Cyraco de Souza and Movi, forwards.

Military:—Hasmal, goal; Flynne and Lewllewyn, backs; Capt. Waystaff, Denny, Fitzjohn, halves; Lt. Johnson, Capt. Perry, Capt. Simpson, Harrison and Fairmer, forwards.

Referees:—Mr. Bhattacharjee and Sgt. Butt

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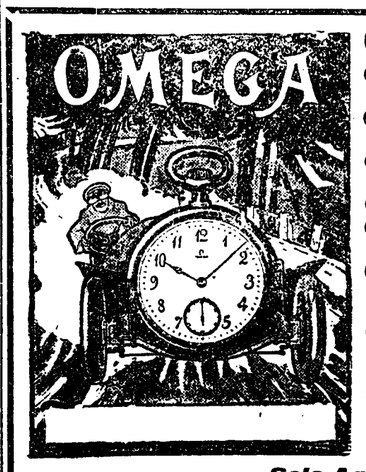

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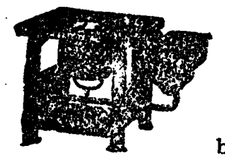

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THE FINE OLD WHISKY, CHOICE AND CHEAP

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman Islam Madrasai, prize distribution, Anjuman Hall, 5 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, Final, 2nd Dorsets v. Grant Medical College, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, May 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 6.

Vacation Sitting of the Bombay Insolvency Court 11-30 a.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

BOUGHEY.—April 14th, at Dharmsala, the wife of G. M. Boughley C.S. of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PUGH—KELLY.—April 15th, at St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Lahore, by the Rev. J. C. R. Ewing, D. D., assisted by the Rev. D. Craik, M.A., B.D., Stephen Horatio Pugh, M.B., Ch.B., of the L.M.S., Neyyoor, Travancore, to Helen Adie Kelly, sister of Jas. Kelly, Esq., Aitchison College.

DEATHS.

MEHTA.—At Altamont Road, Camballa Hill, Muncherji Merwanji Mehta brother of Dhunjibhoy and Sir Pherozsha Merwanji Mehta died at 8-30 p.m. on 1st inst. Funeral to-day (2nd inst.) at 3 p.m. to-day (2nd inst.) at 3 p.m.

BROWN.—April, 13th, at Tank, Captain G. B. Brown, 58th Rifles Frontier Force, seconded with South Waziristan. Militia.

CHERON.—On April 16th at Mourillon, France, Marianne, widow of the late Colonel Toulon Cheron, French Marine Infantry, and daughter of the late Thomas Foster Esq. Royal Greek Navy. Requiescat in Pace.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrivar and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY
As force from 1st March, 1914.
Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D., Commanding.

May 2.

323.—Musketry. The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—

Saturday 2nd, Afternoon "H" Co.
Sunday 3rd, Practice Binning Shield Competition.
Monday 4th, Tuesday 5th, Wednesday 6th, Thursday 7th, Friday 8th and Saturday 9th, Any Company Class Firing.
Sunday 10th, "F" Co. Shoot.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

The Binning Shield Competition will be fired on Sunday the 24th May instead of Tuesday the 26th May as stated in programme issued to members.

(Signed) O. T. MacR. LECKIE, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

March .....King of Spain .....Dunn.
Overlu .....Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
Valse .....Nights of Gladness .....Ancliffe.
Selection from San Toy .....Jones.
Song .....Eileen Alannah .....Thomas.
Selection from the Chocolate Soldier ...Strauss.
Mazurka .....Strauss.

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. Lowther and the Officers the Band of the 95 Russells Infantry will play this evening the following selection of music at the Victoria Garden at 5-45 p.m. under the direction of B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master.

March .....Namur .....Richards.
Overture .....Bronze Hosre. .....Auper.
Waltz .....Luna .....Lincke.
Selection .....The Dollar Princess .....Leo Fall.
Mazurka .....La Gipsy .....Ganne.
Intermezzo .....Forget me not.....Macbeth.
Selection .....Falka .....Chassaize.
Two Step .....In Darkest Africa .....Pryor.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers the "Band" of the Sherwood Foresters under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall (Bandmaster) will play this evening a programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

Marche .....Panillao" .....Furgeot.
Overture .....Festival" .....Leutner.
Valse .....Love & Laughter .....Straus.
Excerpts (from) the works of ..."Verdi" ... Godfrey.
(a) "Standchen" Czibulka. (b) Air-de-Ballet. Adam.
Selection .....Caralleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni.
Tango .....The Argentine" .....Farban.
Melodies (from) ...The Balkan Princess" ... Rubens.

BAND AT COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March from the Suite—"At the King's Court" ..... Sousa.
Overture—"Stradella" ..... Flotow.
Valse—"Verschmahte Liebe" ..... Lincke.
Grand Selection—"Faust" ..... Gounod.
(a) Gavotte from—"Mignon" ..... Thomas.
(b) Tubuphone Solo—"The Tubuphone"...Hume.
Selection—"The Quaker Girl" ..... Monckton.
Two Step—"The Wedding Glide" ..... Hirsch.

BAND AT BANDRA.

The Imperial Band will play the following programme of music at the Bandra Lands End to-morrow, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) under the direction of Mr. D. C. Menezes, Band Master.

March.... Wait Till the Clauds Roll By..... E. Newton.
Aria .....Robin And Wren (Two Piccolos)... Kling.
Valse .....Nachtschwarmer .....Fels.
Cornet Duett ...The Friendly Rivals ...Godfrey.
Selection ...Songs And Dance of Northern Europe ...Kuhner.
Mazurka .....Die Odaliske .....Faust.
Porte Rican Dance .....Rosita .....Missud.
Polka .....King Carnival .....Myddleton.

DROWNED IN A WELL.

The body of a Mahomedan, which was identified as that of Syed Hasan, was found floating in a well in the Esplanade yesterday morning. The deceased, who was 35 years of age, and resided at Memonwada, was of unsound mind and was known to be in pecuniary difficulties.

SMALL COTTON FIRE

Another small outbreak occurred on the Cotton Green at 11-30 a.m. yesterday, when a beam, lying amongst the debris of the recent Colaba cotton fires, was noticed to be smouldering, by one of the military patrols. The fire-brigade was communicated with, through the street fire alarm, which brought the Colaba and Fort engines to the scene. Their services were not required however, as a few buckets of water extinguished the outbreak.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination of the Home Nursing Class organized by Mr. D. F. Panthaki under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association was held by Dr. Kaikhosro Sorabji Patel, on Sunday, the 26th April, and the following candidates are declared successful:—Messrs. Jehangir Mancherji Darasha, Jal Framji Daruvala, Jehangir Ardeshir Daver, Rustamji Framji Enty, Kaiki Ardeshir Fitter, Temulji Rustamji Gazdar, Rustamji Mancherji Kapadia, Jamshed Dorabshah Kothavala, Sorab Rustamji Mody, Kaikhosro Framji Paruki, Muljl Jivan Shah and Jehanbux Bomonji Vatcha.

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

There was again a very large attendance at the guest-night dinner at the Taj Mahal Hotel last night, dinners being served to nearly 300 persons.

Amongst those present were the Princess N. Tchavtchavadze, a well-known Russian princess who is passing through Bombay, and who dined with M. W. M. Bennett, the French Consul. Mr. Baker, the American Consul and M. W. R. Czerwenka, Austro-Hungarian Consul dined together, and H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla had a party to dinner. Others who entertained parties were Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Mr. Powell Mr. Pain, Mr Bomanji, Mr. H. de Lathre, Mr. J. A. Harrison, Mrs. Knox, Capt. Smith and Mr. Kaka.

After dinner there was a dance, and despite the heat this was greatly enjoyed. Mme. Singy danced the Brazilian Maxixe and the Tango during the evening.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Friday, 56 attacks and 54 deaths from plague were recorded in Bombay City out of a total of 145 deaths from all causes. The total mortality on the corresponding day of 1913 was 127 and in 1912 also 127. There were 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox and 1 death from cholera reported on Thursday. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 8, Sion 4. Market 4, Umarkhadi 4, Sewri 3, Tarwadi 3, Mazagon 3, Bhuleshwar 3, Fanaswadi 3, Dhobi Talao 3, Chukla 3, Middle and Lower Colaba 3, Khara Talao 2, Mahaluxmi 2, Byculla 1, Kamatipura 1, Girgaum 1, Kumbharwadi 1. Mandvi 1, Esplanade 1. Fort (North) 1 and Fort (South) 1. On Thursday 1,815 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers, 136 of them being found to be plague-infected. A. Ward contributed 15 of these latter, B. Ward 46, C. Ward 36, D. Ward 6, E. Ward 30, F. Ward *nil* and G. Ward 3.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is a list of the additional passengers by the Mail steamer Caledonia sailing to-day:—

Ames, Captain W R; Behari Lal, Mr; Shukla Mrs; Sant Ram, Mr; Nagarsheth, Mr K M; Gorst, Mr; Whitehall, Mr S H; Williams, Mr A H; Bamfield, Mr G P; Villers, Mr; Smith, Mr C S M; Dinshaw, Mr S C and Mrs; Biddle, Mr F W; Crosthwait, Miss; Hulley, Mrs J; de Burgh, Mr T; Miller, Mr E J and Mrs; Scott, Mr C G and Mrs; Daly, Mrs Kishan Lal, Mr; Mallet, Miss; Nagarsheth, Mr M Oomabhai; Nagarsheth, Mrs and infant; Faunthorpe, Mr J C; Broome, Maj-General R C; Shaw, Miss C B; Kerr, Mr H W; White, Mrs; Spurgin, Mr J B; Painter, Mr F W; Bass, Mrs and infant; Turner, Mr; Morris, Mr H N; Fyfe, Mr A B; Galloher, Miss.

PASSENGERS BY THE CASTALLA.

The Anchor Line s. s. Castalia will sail from No. 2 Berth, Victoria Dock, this afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 1-30 p.m. sharp:—

To Cairo:—Mr P O Penn Caskell, Mrs Penn Caskell.

To Port Said:—Mr Z Matalon.

To London:—Mr A Andrews, Mr G T Anthony, Mrs Anthony, Mr H L Aspden, Mrs I E Coventry, Mrs W E Crawford, Mr F A H East, Mrs East and infant, Mr A L Guibara, Mrs Guibara, Mrs E H Hunt, child, two infants and nurse, Maj H R McGill, Mrs McGill, child, infant & nurse, Mrs O C Ormsby, Mr P A Paris, Mrs Russell, Miss S V Rennick, Mr W E Shipp, Mr A N Thorpe, Mrs Widlake.

To New York:—Rev. B T Badley.

To Liverpool:—Mrs S E Atkinson, Miss K M Brown, Miss Brightwell, Lt-Col P de S Burney Mr G C Archer Cox and infant, Miss Anderson, Mrs R H A Delves and two infants, Mr H I Fox, Mrs Fox, child, three infants and nurse, Miss H C Garnett-Orme, Mrs J F Cruning, two children, infant and nurse, Mrs M H Grinlinton, and child, Mr S S Humphreys, Mrs Humphreys, Miss Kidley, Maj C A Law, Mrs Law, Mr F E B Mainwaring, Mrs Mainwaring, Mrs C L H Martelli and child, Mr B Nundy, Mr N C Percy, Mrs Percy and two infants, Mrs H Randle, Mr M G Wall, Mrs Wall, child and infant.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

WONDERFUL BALANCING ACT AT LA SCALA.

Manuel de Fra, who appeared at La Scala last night for the first time, well deserves the title of the "Nerveless Wonder" by which he is described on the programme. He does a series of balancing acts which are thrilling in the extreme. One of them is a most wonderful feat. On top of four tables he raises a flimsy erection of chairs, and on top of this he places one chair on the two back legs and on this he sits apparently as comfortably as most of us recline in a long arm chair. His last turn is devised to show what might happen if he lost his balance when doing one of the other tricks. In it he balances a chair, again on the back legs, on an upturned table, and leans back. He leans a little too far, turns a somersault, and lands on his feet on a padded rug. Manuel de Fra is an artist at his business.

Mr. Fred. Hawley and Company in that thrilling sketch "The Bandit" are remaining for another week, as are the Clemendos Trio, who are doing a number of very clever new tricks.

The films shown are exceedingly good, notably one entitled "The Twins and the Other Girl" in which a remarkable child actress—she is little more than a baby—plays the principal part.

One new turn a week, however, is not enough to make La Scala pay. To make it a music hall which will draw the people there must be more variety, and more changes of programme.

THE CINEMA SHOWS

Perhaps the most risky of all the risky things done by cinema artistes took place recently when Molle Ideal a actress and athletic swam across the Niagara Falls, when acting in a film-drama, to save a child from drowning. It is a thrilling act, and well-worth seeing. The America-India Cinema, where this unique film is to be shown from to-night, has secured a really note-worthy feature, and one that deserves to be popular.

"His Double Life," a modern drama powerfully acted by a number of star artistes depicting with realistic effect the picturesque scenery of Italy will be shown at the Imperial Cinema from to-night. One scene that will be admired is the race between a railway train and a motor car. In addition to this the usual other topical films will be shown.

"Ida, the Queen of the Air" and "The Lost Illusion," are the two principal films to be shown from to-night at the Olympia Picture Palace. Both the pictures are highly sensational.

KEATS'S VOYAGE TO ITALY.

A STORM IN THE CHANNEL.

A long article by Sir Sidney Colvin, containing the text of some unpublished poems by Keats and a number of letters from Severn, the poet's companion on the voyage to Italy in the autumn of 1820, is published in the "Times Literary Supplement." The two friends made the voyage in the schooner Maria Crowther, and in a letter dated September 19, off Brighton, Severn wrote:

Beautiful morning—we all breakfasted on deck and recovered as we were could enjoy it—about 10 Keats said a storm was hatching—he was right—the rain came on and we retired to our cabin—it abated and once more we came on deck—at 2 storm came on furiously—we retired to our beds. The rolling of the ship was death to us—towards 4 it increased and our situation was alarming—the trunks rolled across the cabin—the water poured in from the sky-light and we were tumbled from one side to the other of our beds—my curiosity was raised to see the storm—and my anxiety to see Keats for I could only speak to him when in bed—I got up and fell down on the floor from my weakness and the rolling of the ship. Keats was very calm—the ladies were much frightened and would scarce speak—when I got up to the deck I was astounded—the waves were in mountains and washed the ship—the watery horizon was like a mountainous country—but the ship's motion was beautifully to the sea falling from one wave to the other in a very lovely manner—the sea each time crossing the deck and one side of the ship being level with the water—this when I understood gave me perfect ease—I communicated below and it did the same—but when the dusk came the sea began to rush in from the side of our cabin from an opening in the planks—this made us rather long-faced—for it came by pailfulls—again I got out and said to Keats "here's pretty music for you!"—with the greatest calmness he answered me only by "Water parted from the sea." (A popular song from Arne's opera "Artaxerxes.") I staggered up again and the storm was awful—the Captain and Mate soon came down—for our things were squashing about in the dark—they struck a light and I succeeded in getting my desk of the ground—with clothes and books, &c. The Captain finding it could not be stopped—tacked about from our voyage—and the sea ceased to dash against the cabin for we were sailing against wind and tide—but the horrible agitation continued in the ship lengthways—here the pumps working—the sails squalling the confused voices of the sailors—the things rattling about in every direction—and us poor devils pinn'd up in our beds like ghosts by daylight—except Keats he was himself all the time—the ladies suffered the most—but I was out of bed a dozen times to wait on them and tell them there was no danger—my sickness made me get into bed very soon each time—but Keats this morning brags of my sailorship—he says could I have kept on my legs in the water cabin I should have been a standing miracle.

Sanction has been given to the estimate for lighting the Lawrance Gardens, Lahore, by electricity.

THE CHOWPATTY ASSAULT.

ACCUSED FINED 500 RUPEES.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate delivered judgement in the case in which Inspector Dalton charged Mr. G. Veysetti, confectioner, Chaupatty, with causing grievous hurt to Mr. John Day, an engineer.

Mr. Godinho and Mr. Pereira, pleaders, defended the accused, and Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

The accused, in his defence, submitted a written statement in which he said that on the night in question he returned from Lodge at 11 p. m. in company with Mr. Jenkins, manager of Philips and Co, and drove to his shop. On entering the restaurant the accused saw the complainant quarrelling with one of the "boys." The latter told the accused that the complainant refused to pay his bill. The accused then walked up to the complainant and asked him why he refused to pay, when the complainant turned round and, insolently asked the accused who he was and what it had to do with him. On being told that he was the proprietor, the complainant told him to get out, and said that before he paid the bill he would smash everything in his shop, as well as the accused himself. Saying this the complainant rose from his seat and struck the accused a blow on his shoulder. In self-defence the accused hit out, and caught the complainant on his face, cutting him with the rings he wore on his fingers. The complainant fell forward, and in doing so butted the accused in the stomach with his head, when the latter, to avoid the thrust, lifted up his knee in self protection. This may have injured the complainant. Mr. Battistira, who was present in the shop, then separated them.

His Worship, in the course of a lengthy judgment, said, that after reviewing all the circumstances of the case he was convinced that the accused was guilty. He had carefully recorded the evidence of the defence witnesses, two of whom had admitted that when the complainant threatened to return the first blow of the accused, the latter retired into a back room and came out with his coat off and a pair of knuckle dusters on his hands. This clearly showed that the action of the accused was not carried out voluntarily and on the spur of the moment. The accused had not taken up a defence attitude, but had rather assumed the aggressive, and under the circumstances the provocation could not be deemed so great. Moreover, the accused must have realised the serious consequences which would result from his rash act, for he was not a child. Had the accused feared a combined assault on himself by the complainant and Mr. McAuliffe, he ought not to have gone into a back room and armed himself for the attack, but should have telephoned immediately for the police. On no account should the accused have molested the complainant, who was a customer in his shop, and should have been treated as a gentleman. In view of all these circumstances, and the serious nature of the injury, his Worship was not quite sure whether the accused should not be sent to jail. The complainant was a respectable man of good position, and was now in a way disabled. His Worship sentenced the accused to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the fine if recovered was to be given to the complainant as compensation.

His Worship mentioned that in passing this sentence he was not considering the adequacy of the compensation, as he had only to consider the adequacy of the sentence, and not to pay regard to the amount of compensation. It was open for the complainant to file a suit in a civil court, which, his Worship thought, would no doubt take into consideration the payment of Rs. 500 to him, if it was recovered.

LEGAL DEFINITION OF A KISS.

WHEN IT IS AN INFRINGEMENT OF PRIVILEGE.

The Imperial Court at Leipzig recently supplied a want in German legal definitions by describing with great precision the nature and legal status of a kiss, says the "Daily News." The text of the amusing judgment is as follows:—

"A kiss is an operation performed upon another requiring, under all circumstances, the recipient's sanction. Such an operation may only be carried out without express permission when the one who kisses can reasonbly be sure of the other's silent consent: For instance, in the case of relatives, parents, children, lovers, and suchlike. If, on the contrary, the recipient of a kiss resists, and that not merely for the sake of preserving appearances, but in all seriousness, then it must be held that the person so kissed regards the kiss as an illegal infringement of privilege and as an assault upon honour. Hence, whosoever, under such circumstances inflicts a kiss upon another makes himself guilty of assault. To fulfil this condition, it is sufficient that the kiss be impressed against the other's will: it is unnecessary that the recipient should feel the kiss as an insult."

RASH NAVIGATION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Schneider, Assistant Inspector of Lights to the Port, charged Shiba, tindal of prow No. 3625 with endangering human life by rash navigation.

The case for the prosecution was that blasting operations had been going on to widen the entrance to the Docks, and a notification was circulated among shipowners to the effect that no craft was to pass between the Flag staff shoal beacon and the new docks dam. In spite of this, the accused was noticed going out of the harbour. The prow went down the beacon and broke the wires of the Port Trust drilling barge, causing damage.

The accused pleaded guilty. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 125, which was ordered to be paid to the Port Trust as compensation.

STACKING TIMBER.

MAGISTRATE'S DECISION IN A TEST CASE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, Friday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered his decision in the case in which the Municipal Commissioner charged one Pestonji Bomanji Kotval, under section 394 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, as ammended by Act II of 1911 (section 15), with keeping timber without a license from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended the accused, and the Hon. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors, appeared for the prosecution.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 23rd September 1913, Mr. Vagh, Superintendent of Licenses, visited the rope factory of the accused at Duncan Road, where he found a quantity of wood stacked in a shed, the area covered by the stack measuring 27 feet long, 16½ feet wide and 9½ feet in height. The logs varied in size from six inches to one foot six inches in circumference and from one foot eight inches to eight feet in length. The accused was called upon to take out a license for keeping timber, but he declined to do so, urging that the said wood was used for extracting dye only, and not for the ordinary purpose for which timber was used. Expert evidence was called to show what kind of tree yielded this wood, where it grew, how high it grew, the various names by which it was known, etc.

THE KIND OF WOOD.

In his Worship's opinion all this evidence was of little use for the purposes of deciding this case. Timber was that sort of wood which was proper for buildings or for tools, utensils, furniture, carriages, posts, fences, ships and the like. His Worship said that the witnesses called in this case were almost agreed that wood like that produced before the Court was not ordinarily used for any of the above purposes. They at least had not seen this kind of wood put to such uses in Bombay. It was too costly to be used in this manner, and the only use to which it was put as far as the witnesses were aware was to extract a red dye. The prosecution had, however, contended that it was not the actual use to which the wood was put that determined whether it was "timber" or not, but the use to which it was capable of being put. The witnesses called for the defence had deposed that wood like that produced before the Court came in logs of 8, 10 or 12 feet in length from Malabar and that they, therefore, could, irrespective of cost, be used for posts, fences, rafters, etc. The quantity stacked by the accused was fairly large and he had no other kind of timber or wood stacked. In his headed note-paper the accused described himself as a dealer in and importer, among other things, of "Malabar produce, timber." Hence, till he was called up on to take out a license he himself had described the wood as "timber."

OBJECT OF THE SECTION

His Worship further observed that the object of section 394, which was in the chapter on Sanitary Provisions, was to minimize the risk and danger to public health and safety. This section was amended in 1911 to give it a wider scope, and the marginal note contained the words "Certain things not to be kept, etc." This was to provide for cases of storing or stacking. It was not disputed that the specimen produced before the Court was inflammable like other timber. In 9, Bombay Law Reporter the High Court had laid down that certain provisions of the Municipal Act were intended in the interests of public health and the Courts ought to so construe them or to advance that object. As the wood stacked by the accused, though not actually used for building or other allied purposes, was yet capable of being put to some of the uses for which timber was used, and as it had all the risk from fire, in common with the ordinary timber, his Worship was of opinion that the wood produced before the Court was "timber" within the meaning of the word under the provisions of section 394 of the Municipal Act. His Worship therefore convicted the accused. As this case had been contested as a test case, his Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Re. 1 only.

WODEHOUSE BRIDGE MOTOR SMASH.

CHARGE AGAINST DRIVER OF CAR.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday, before Mr. Frank Oliveria, third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Guider charged Walter Harrap, spinning master of the Currimbhoy Mills, with driving motor car No. 3,066 in such a rash and negligent a manner as to endanger human life, and with failing to produce a drivers license when required to do so by the police.

The accident which occurred on Wodehouse Bridge at midnight on Thursday was reported in yesterday's "Bombay Chronicle.

The prosecution version of the incident was that shortly before midnight on Thursday hack victoria No. 1,667 took three passengers from Holi Chukla towards the Colaba Railway Station. On the return journey, the passengers got down at the top of Wodehouse Bridge. The victoria halted there and the driver was patting the horse. when the motor car driven by the accused came up from behind and pushed it, with the result that the horse turned to the right. At that moment a taxi cab, No. 3,081, belonging to the Indian Motor Taxi Cab Company and driven by Charles Dann, came up from the opposite direction and a collision occurred between it and the horse, which was killed.

Inspector Guider said this was an important case, and he had instructions from the Commissioner of Police to ask for a postponement in order to instruct the Public Prosecutor in the matter.

His Worship postponed the hearing to the 8th instant.

Two kidnapped Hindus from Khost have been returned under escort to the Political Agent, Tochi. So far as known there are no more Hindus in Khost.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS IN MAZAGON CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning, the following complaint was presented by Mr. Godinho, on behalf of Framroze Pallonji against Jamsetji Cawasji Jussawalla and Mrs. Soonabai Perozesha Patel, against whom he preferred a charge of kidnapping and cheating:—

I, Framroze Pallonji, the complainant above-named, do state on solemn oath follows:—

I reside at Bandra. The two accused are very friendly, and accused No. one resides at Sleater Road. Accused no two resides, I am informed and verily believe, at the house of accused No. one's brother at Nagpada. I reside with my mother-in-law Bai Dinbai, who has two daughters of the ages of 13 and 10 respectively, Their names are Bai Perin and Bai Soona. I used to be very friendly with the two accused, and met them frequently at the house of Mr. Dadabhoy Jassawalla. Accused No. one used to come frequently to see me at the house of my mother-in-law and there he took a fancy to her daughter, Bai Perin. One Dr. Perozeshaw Motiwala, who is very intimate with accused No. two was approached by accused No one and he was requested by the said accused to speak to me to get me to speak to my mother-in-law, Bai Dinbai to give her daughter, Bai Perin in marriage to him, i.e. accused No. one As the girl was very young my mother-in-law in stated that she could not then think of giving her little daughter in marriage.

Thereafter the first accused saw my mother-in-law frequently, told her that he was intent upon getting married to the girl, and stated that he would undertake her education until she was of sufficient age to be married. Accused No. one invited my mother-in-law to meet at his residence at Sleater Road. Accordingly my mother-in-law saw accused No. one at his house and there were also present the second accused and one Dr. Perozeshaw Dinshaw Motivala. The second accused, Soonabai, and Dr. Motiwala spoke in high terms of accused No. one and his wealth, and they further said that Dinbai's daughter could not expect a better match. The second accused then suggested that she knew a European governess who would be a fit companion for the girls. At this stage Dr. Motivala suggested the name (which I now forget) of a certain lady who was working as a nurse in the J. J. Hospital, and the accused No. two jumped up and said he could not have made a better choice. To complete the deception, accusd No. two said that it would be advisable to allow the younger girl, Bai Soona, to accompany her sister. Accused No. two said that she could also be educated at the same time and be a companion to her. My mother-in-law was misled by these professions, and promised to consider the proposal favourably. Accused No. one invited to dinner Bai Dinbai and the two girls on the following day, preparatory to taking charge of them. At the dinner there were accused No. two and a Eurasian woman. There was also a Hindu woman, who Dinbai was told was the Ayah. The governess was introduced by accused No. two to my mother-in-law. She said that she was the governess, and that she was a loving and virtuous woman. My mother-in-law believed in all these professions and handed over the two girls to accused No. one. The second accused also promised that she would be a mother to them.

According to Bai Perin's statement accused No. one manifested his real design shortly after he got the custody of the girls. He began to embrace and kiss Bai Perin, saying that she was his daughter. She resented this liberty, but the accused stated he was like a father to her and that there was no objection in his kissing her. Bai Perin began to cry, and she was left alone for some days.

On or about 7th April, 1914, accused No. two came to Bai Perin and spoke in high terms of accused No. one's wealth. Accused No. two spoke about her daughters, and said she would like to introduce them to her. That same night Bai Berin was disturbed and saw accused No. one sleeping by her side. Bai Perin tried to shout but he gagged her mouth, and in kissing her bit her on the cheek. Bai Perin's sister was sleeping with her and accused No. one went away, saying that he meant no harm. I may mention that the governess and ayah left the very night they were introduced to my mother-in-law.

Bai Perin then sent for her mother and explained the whole situation, and it became quite clear that the two accused had wilfully practised fraud upon my mother-in-law in order obtain possession of the two minors for wicked purposes.

Under these circumstances I charge the two accused with kidnapping and with cheating under sections 363 taken with section 90 I. P. Code and 417 of the same Code and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

Summonses were issued against the two accused.

OPIUM TRADE WITH CHINA.

REDUCTION OF MONTHLY SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

A "Press Communique" states:—The Port of Hong Kong was formerly an important "entreport" for the opium trade with China, but imports into the colony from India are now limited to the requirements of the internal consumption together with a small number of chests (120 a year) which are allowed to be re-exported to certain places in the Far East other than China.

The farming system previously in force in the colony has also been discontinued, the administration of opium being now directly in the hands of the Colonial Government. It has accordingly been settled in an agreement with the latter, that the very limited quantity required, about 35 chests a month, shall be sold direct to the Colonial Government. The price paid will be the average price realised at the auction sales held in 1914.

This arrangement came into force in January last and as it necessitates a reduction in the quantity offered for sale by public auction by 420 chests in the year, a notification is being issued reducing the normal amount of monthly sales by 74 chests from August to December inclusive.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

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LEADING TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLE.	
Judicial Reform	8
Labour and Liberalism	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL	8
LONDON LETTER	9 & 10
FOREIGN CABLES.	
Mexican War	9
Peaceful Outlook	9
Chinese Republic	9
Lords' Marconi Committee	9
Other Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS.	
South African Enquiry	9
Other Telegrams	10 & 11
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
LEGAL NEWS.	
The Chowpatty Assault	7
Stacking Timber	7
Alleged Kidnapping	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
"Maga" and Keats	6
Famous Magician's Sad Plight	6
Bomb by Post	6
The Word of Imagination	10
SPORTING NEWS	6
COMMERCIAL	5 & 6
WEATHER & SHIPPING	4
ILLUSTRATIONS.	
French Girl Boxer in London	6
Largest Locomotive in the World	11
Wreck of the Scottish Express	12

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, May 2, 1914.

MANECKSHAW HORMUSJI MISTRY—Your complaint is not clearly enough stated for publication.—Ed. "B. C."

JUDICIAL REFORM.

The appointment, just notified, of a member of the subordinate judiciary in Madras to a seat on the Bench of the High Court of that Presidency may be taken as another indication of the new spirit to which we referred the other day as animating Government in its present attitude towards the claims of Indians for high office. Mr. C. V. Sundaram Sastri's promotion, although not the first of its kind in India, will be eagerly welcomed by his colleagues in the judicial service as establishing their eligibility for the highest judicial appointments. So far, no appointment on the Bench of a High Court has been actually reserved for a member of the subordinate judicial service, and, excluding the well-known instance of the late Mr. Ranade's promotion to the Bombay High Court from a subordinate judgeship, only four instances can be readily re-called in which subordinate judges have been raised to the High Court Bench,—one in the Calcutta High Court, two in Madras and one in Allahabad,—the practice being to fill up the so-called Indian vacancies from the Vakil Bar. As a consequence of the rigidity of this practice, the best men in the judicial service long looked forward to a first-grade subordinate judgeship on Rs. 1,000 a month or a Small Cause Court judgeship on a few hundreds more as the goal of their official career till Government a few years ago threw open a few posts as District and Sessions Judges to the subordinate service,—though not, it seems unnecessary to mention, on the same pay drawn by Civilian judges performing exactly the same functions. This somewhat timid step in the direction of reform has had fairly satisfactory results, but a great deal more remains to be done till either the service itself or the public can be thoroughly satisfied.

It will be remembered that the question of judicial reform was put forward prominently before the Public Services Commission, and there was a mass of evidence showing that, while Indian judicial officers were a most capable body of men, they were notoriously overworked and underpaid. It was further shown that in independence, knowledge and acumen many of these subordinate judges were in no way inferior to High Court judges, as illustrated by the fact that the Privy Council has frequently upset the decisions of the High Court and restored those of the latter. Although this test cannot be wholly accepted as a test of efficiency, it certainly has some value in enabling one to gauge the difficult nature of the work on which the mofussil judiciary are often engaged, and those who know something of the working of the mofussil courts will, we feel, readily endorse the opinion held by high judicial authorities as regards the ability and industry of the subordinate judges as a body, who have often to try cases of the highest importance involving the most intricate questions of civil law. At the same time it is patent that there still exists a good deal of dissatisfaction among munsiffs and sub-judges owing chiefly to insufficient pay, insufficient prospects, and what appears to have developed into a perpetual block in promotion. We are told that that it ordinarily takes a munsiff at least ten years before he can rise to the Rs. 300 grade, and by the time he has reached Rs. 500 a month the time for retirement is ominously near. Such circumstances prevent a healthy emulation and discourage the mofussil judges in their natural desire to keep themselves well-informed and up-to-date, two things obviously more necessary in a judicial officer than in any other. This is, it is to be noted, quite as fully recognised by Government as the educated public, and several recent measures of reform constitute a sign that the problem of judicial reform in India needs serious scrutiny to be completely solved. Among the measures alluded to is one under which a judicial officer within ten years of his entering the service may elect to go to England to get called to the Bar at the expense of the State. From this it seems as if Government were at last prepared to act on Sir Henry Maine's advice to "improve your judges."

The question of recruitment to the judicial service is another point on which the recommendations of the Public Services Commission are awaited with much interest by that service. At present a munsiff, who starts on a salary of Rs. 200 in most of the provinces except in Bombay where the initial pay, curious to note, is Rs. 150, is selected by the High Court from a register of candidates for employment kept for the purpose. He must be a graduate in law, and must have been attached to some court as a practitioner for at least three years. It is obvious that these two qualifications cannot guarantee that a candidate will make a good judge, for at the best a B.L. or L.L.B. can only have a theoretical acquaintance with law, and as for the three years' practice in a court, that is, in these days of keen competition among practising lawyers, usually of a particularly shadowy character to the ever-increasing army of young pleaders who go to crowd the profession every year. We would draw attention to another, and more serious, disadvantage in the present method of recruitment inasmuch as it effectively keeps out, or tends to keep out, all candidates who have not sufficient interest with the authorities of a High Court. Lastly, as has been pointed out over and over gain, the most effective means in the improvement of the judiciary lie not only in the exclusive recruitment of judicial officers from among trained lawyers, but in the complete separation of judicial from executive functions.

LABOUR AND LIBERALISM.

No one who follows the movement of the English Labour world can doubt that we are approaching a change in the relations between Labour and Liberalism. The Asquith Government is always being accused of making compacts for the purpose of self-preservation; and, while one party asserts that Mr. Asquith and his colleagues are tied hand and foot by a rigid agreement with Mr. Redmond, another declares that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Labour party in Parliament are bound in the same fashion by an understanding not to vote so as to imperil the Government. However that be, it is undeniable that the rank and file of Labour are profoundly dissatisfied with the Parliamentary Labour party and disposed to break it up on account of its subservience to the party in power. This feeling came out strongly in the conference of the Independent Labour party held during mail week at Bradford, a conference which marked the I. L. P's coming-of age. Mr. F. W. Jowett, of Bradford, one of the ablest and sincerest of Labour politicians, moved a resolution reasserting the independence of Labour and implying a sharp censure on the Labour members in Parliament. It was carried by a large majority and amidst enthusiasm, and everybody realises that it represents the overwhelming feeling of the I. L. P.—which, the reader should bear in mind, is very different from the Parliamentary Labour Party. But, though the prevalent feeling is unmistakable, it is not to be denied that the Labour members stand practically in a difficult position. All the sections of the progressive coalition want certain measures put through,—Home Rule for Ireland, pre-eminently; and in order that these may be got out of the way, it is necessary that a Liberal Government should be kept in power. Hence it happens that the Labour members, anxious not to throw away nearly all the results of two or three sessions, find themselves time and again going into the Ministerial lobby when they would, if unhampered, vote solid against the Government. Obviously, under our party system, as it exists at present, a parliamentary Labour party can only be independent when the Liberals are in opposition. When they are in power a leader like Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is in the most awkward of possible situations. He has to encourage his party to fight the Liberals at elections for the purpose of emphasizing the theoretical independence of Labour; and yet, if the Labour man gets in, it may be at the expense of the Liberal, he has to maintain a virtually unbroken alliance with the Liberal leaders in the House of Commons. This is what the Socialist wing of the Labour party cannot endure, and the standard of revolt is raised at every possible opportunity. The enthusiasm with which the Jowett resolution was carried at Bradford is one striking piece of evidence. Another is the continuance and undeniable growth of the "Daily Herald," which has recently been celebrating the completion of its second year by the issue of a special anniversary number. The "Daily Herald" is a portent. From the very beginning it has lived from hand to mouth. It has never had even a small financial reserve, but on the contrary has only just managed, over and over again, to stave off its creditors and rake in money enough to keep on coming out. It has pulled through; and there seems no reason why it should not, in defiance of the prophets and cynics, reckon itself, at the opening of its third year, an established institution. In its birthday number the "Daily Herald" was able to display articles by Hilaire Belloc and G. K. Chesterton and H. C. Wells, while Mr. George Lansbury, the Editor, let himself go in a leading article full of good cheer in regard to the future. This is indicative of what is going on, and all very jolly for Mr. Lansbury's corps of "rebels," as they delight to style themselves. And when the Labour ranks next have a chance of trying their strength at the polls, we shall undoubtedly see some rather surprising results.

Notes of the Day.

Austria and the Mediterranean.

In the very important statement just made to the Delegations at Budapest by the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Archduke in dealing with Austria-Hungary's position in the Mediterranean significantly alluded to "recent changes" which were likely to affect materially the balance of power in that sea. While it is undeniable that the Mediterranean question is still of high importance to the Continental Powers, it is of vital importance to the British Empire. The United Kingdom's natural route to India lies through these waters, apart from the stupendous consideration that most of her food and raw materials is received through it. Everything, therefore, that relates to the Mediterranean touches Britain immediately. Only quite recently the naval strength of England and France in the Mediterranean was considered by expert opinion to be unchallengeable, but at the present time, it is to be feared that the aspect of things is steadily changing. It may be pointed out that, although Germany cannot yet spare a powerful fleet for the Mediterranean, she has a squadron stationed there for some time past in an Austrian port, and that Austria and Italy are rapidly increasing their navies. Russia, too, is bent upon the reconstruction of her fleet, as recent telegrams have made it tolerably clear. So far we have very little accurate information of what has actually been accomplished by Russia, but we know that vast sums have been readily voted by the Duma for the reconstruction of the navy. Crippled by the Japanese War, Russia's present naval position must be galling to her national pride. She is unable to send her ships through the Bosphorus without Turkey's permission, but it is by no means improbable that, once she feels strong enough to emancipate herself from this arrangement, she will not hesitate to discregard it. It is therefore easy to forecast the future position in the Mediterranean by watching the present trend of international ambitions and rivalries.

The Position to-day.

Even to-day the control of the Mediterranean is being contended for more or less openly by the European Powers. So far as Great Britain, however, is concerned, it may be presumed that, so long as the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente exist, England, France and Russia will hold the superior position in the Mediterranean. On the other hand it is equally certain that Germany, Austria and Italy do not accept the position as final. In this connection, therefore, it is of considerable interest to note that at the moment a significant agitation is in progress in Austria-Hungary in regard to her need of an adequate naval port. The present port, Pola, can hardly be described as convenient either for controlling the Adriatic, or even for defending the Austrian territory. Austrian naval experts further contend that Pola is too far up in the northern extremity of the Adriatic to be fitted up for a naval port, and have recommended the Gulf of Cattaro as an ideal port. The Gulf, however, has a drawback inasmuch as it is commanded by lofty hills in Montenegrin territory which are close enough to dominate it. Austria-Hungary, as the reader is doubtless aware, is not on particularly good terms with Montenegro, and it is felt that, if Montenegro were to be aided by Servia in certain eventualities, and further protected by Russia, she would be able to offer a formidable resistance to any Austrian scheme of aggression. There is another factor Austria will, it is certain, have to contend with in case her statesmen were to decide upon the Gulf of Cattaro as a naval base, and that factor is Italy, whose jealously of, and bitterness towards, Austrian ambitions was, in spite of the Triple Alliance, one of the outstanding features of the Balkan War.

P. and O. Rumours.

According to the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," Sir Walter Lawrence, who will be remembered in India as Lord Curzon's Private Secretary and later as Chief of the Staff of the King during his Indian tour as Prince of Wales, is to succeed Sir Thomas Sutherland as Chairman of the P. and O. It is stated that Sir Thomas is contemplating retirement from the Board, but at present this may be taken as mere City rumour. The correspondent adds that there is no truth in the report that when the Commonwealth Navigation Act is brought into operation the P. and O. service to Australia via Suez will cease. When the mail contract which was granted to that concern by the Imperial Government comes to an end two years hence there will probably be a change in the conditions, particularly with a view to an acceleration of the passage, but the Act will not affect the P. and O. main line. Nor, it may be added, is that the reason why the principal services of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and the Messageries Maritimes to Australia are to be withdrawn, the cause assigned in their case being the refusal of the French and German Governments to grant them higher subsidies.

The Case of Har Dayal.

We just learn from Home that a group of English and American people, mainly connected with the Universities, are interesting themselves in the case of Har Dayal, the young Punjabi, who has been arrested in California in connection with the Delhi sedition trial. Har Dayal a few years ago was at Oxford, as we have already mentioned in a previous note, and gained the Boden Sanskrit scholarship. It was indeed, it is believed, after his success that this scholarship was closed to Indian competitors. He is an eager student of philosophy, a man of attractive character and intense ascetic temperament; with interests by no means confined to the cause of Indian Nationalism. If he is to be extradited at the instance of the Government of India, it must be presumably by the Washington Government, not by the California State administration. That is to say, the actual decision rests with the Foreign Department of which Mr. W. J. Bryan is the head,—a circumstance sufficiently ironical, when it is remembered that among the documents seized by the police at Delhi from suspects in the affair is a copy of Mr. Bryan's pamphlet on British Rule in India.

The New Hebrides.

It may be remembered that a few days ago a Reuter telegram drew attention to the question of Anglo-French relations in the New Hebrides. We learn from the Home papers received yesterday that a Conference, which will be largely of a technical character, will be shortly held either in London or Paris to discuss the working of the Commission. The Condominium in the New Hebrides, which has been in existence since 1906, represents the attempts of England and France to harmonise the interests of French and British settlers in the islands. The proximity of the New Hebrides to the French possession of New Caledonia has been responsible for a French commercial predominance, which led to even British planters petitioning France in 1876 to annex the islands. In 1878, however, the New Hebrides were declared neutral by England and France, and the Anglo-French Convention of 1887 provided for their surveillance and the protection of life and property by a mixed Commission of naval officers. Under the Condominium adopted in 1906 British and French subjects are presumed to have equal rights in all respects, and each Power retains jurisdiction over its own subjects. In practice, however, the Condominium, with the joint civil court which has been set up, has not worked as smoothly as could have been desired, and the complaint is made by British settlers—who are largely Australian in origin—that French influence is too predominant. Australian feeling in regard to the New Hebrides was recently aroused by a rumour that the British Government proposed to cede the islands to France.

The Organ of the "Rebels."

"The Daily Herald," which we have referred to elsewhere as the most surprising daily paper ever published in England, is the organ of the "Daily Herald League" which was started by a group of "Rebels" who are not only "agin" the Government, but "agin" almost everythingg represented by authority, tradition and convention. The League, moreover, believes in militant suffragism and is rapidly acquiring power in public and political life. Its dominant note is sincerity,—a fact which explains it remarkable success. Its cartoonist is Mr. Hill Dyson, whose nom-de-plume, or rather nom-de-guerre, is "Fat Man," who made his reputation on the "Sydney Bulletin." "Fat Man" is the type of the "bourgeoisie," the selfish, unintellectual but purposeful plutocrat.

Official and Personal.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab leaves Lahore on tour on Sunday evening.

H. M. S. Swiftsure has left Karachi for Bombay with His Excellency Rear-Admiral Peirse and party on board.

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

REPEAL OF £3 TAX.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN MARRIAGES.

REMOVAL OF OTHER DISABILITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the grievances of the South African Indians, has been published. In a report of 42 pages the Commission deals with Indian grievances at length and the following are the important recommendations:—

1. Section 5 (g) of the Immigration Regulation Act of 1913, should be amended so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice of the Immigration Department which is to admit one wife and the minor children by her, of an Indian now entitled to reside in any province or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnised according to tenets that recognise polygamy, or that she is one of the several wives married abroad, so long as she is the only wife in South Africa.

2. Instructions should be given to the Immigration officers to open registers in each province for the registration by Indians of such three or more years' residence in South Africa who have at present or have had in the past more than one wife living with them in South Africa, of the names of such wives who are to be free to travel to and from India with their minor children so long as the husband continues to reside in this country.

3. There should be legislation on the lines of Act XVI of 1860 of Cape Colony making provision for the appointment of marriage officers from amongst Indian priests of different denominations for the purpose of solemnising marriages in accordance with the respective religions of the parties.

4. There should be legislation for the validation by registration of the existing *de facto* monogamous marriages by which are understood the marriage of one man wiht one woman under a system which recognises the right of the husband to marry one or more other wives. Directions as to the mode of registration and particulars to be entered in the register might be given by regulations framed under the Statute.

THE £3 TAX.

5. Section 6 of Act XVII of 1895 of Natal which requires certain Indians to take year by year a pass or license to remain in the Colony and which provides for the payment of £3 a year for such license should be repealed.

6. The conditions under which identification certificates under the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, are issued, should be amended so as to provide that such certificates shall remain in force for a period of three years.

7. An interpreter should be attached to the office of the Immigration Department in Cape Town who should be a whole-time officer.

8. Application forms for permits, certificates, etc., from the Immigration Department should be filled in by a clerk in the office upon information supplied to him by the applicant if the latter so desires.

9. The practice at present existing in the Cape Town office of this Department of taking in certain cases the prints of all the fingers of both the hands instead of the thumbs only, should be discontinued.

10. The Resident Magistrate of a district in which there is no Immigration officer, should have authority to issue temporary permits to Indians residing in his district who desire to travel from the province in which they are living to another province of the Union.

11. The present fee of £1 for an identification certificate or a temporary permit should be materially reduced and no charge should be made for any extension.

120 The present practice of the Immigration officer of one province of communication by telegraph with the Immigration officer of another province when an application is made by an Indian for a permit to travel from one province to another, should be discontinued.

13. Domiciled certificates which have been issued to Indians in Natal by the Immigration officers of that province and which bear the thumb impression of the holder of the permit, should be recognised as conclusive evidence of the right of the holder to enter the Union as soon as his identity has been established.

14. An arrangement should, if possible, be made with the Government of India for the holding of official enquiries by a Magistrate or other Government official in the case of women and children proceeding from India to join their husbands and fathers in South Africa. If on enquiry the official is satisfied that the woman and children are the wife and children of the man in South Africa whom they claim as their husband or father, a certificate should be given by him to that effect, and such certificate should be treated by the Immigration officers as conclusive evidence of the fact stated therein.

Some of these recommendations will require legislation, whilst others can be sufficiently dealt with by administrative action.

PEACEFUL OUTLOOK.

CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE MAINTAINED.

PROSPECT OF ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The fifth Cabinet this week met to-day. It was also the most prolonged of the five. It is understood that the time was devoted to considering the Irish settlement.

HOPES OF A ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The brighter outlook of yesterday evening was maintained to-day and there are great hopes that a Round Table Conference will be arranged.

RUMOUR OF PROSECUTION OF LEADERS.

CABINET RESCINDS DECISION.

LONDON, May 1.

The "Morning Post" and the "Daily Chronicle" state that the Cabinet on Monday resolved to prosecute in the Dublin Court twenty leaders of the gun-running expeditions, including Captain Craig and Major McCalmont.

They state, however, that the Cabinet yesterday rescinded Monday's decision.

MR. CHURCHILL'S ATTEMPT AT CONCILIATION.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain speaking at Wolverhampton, said the attempt of Mr. Churchill to re-knit the threads of conciliation was a great advance. It was complicated and there were infinite difficulties, but he hoped it contained the germs of conciliation.

A WRONG INTERPRETATION OF MR. BALFOUR'S POSITION.

The "Daily Telegraph" prints in a prominent place a paragraph declaring that Mr. Asquith was entirely wrong in his interpretation of Mr. Balfour's position. The paper denies that Mr. Balfour recognised Home Rule as inevitable and says that what he really said was that the adoption of Home Rule in any form meant the defeat of his life's work.

GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

A DRAMATIC SCENE AT LARNE.

LONDON, April 30.

A dramatic scene occurred to-day at Larne. The Volunteers paraded, cheered the Navy and sang the National Anthem and the blue-jackets on the destroyer returned the cheers.

GENERAL OPTIMISTIC TONE PREVAILS AT BELFAST.

Advices from Belfast report that a general optimistic tone prevails there, since the latest events at Westminster but a distrust of the Government's *bona fides* is sporadically expressed.

SPECULATIONS AS TO GOVERNMENT ACTION RIFE.

RUMOURED ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMISSION.

LONDON, May 1.

There is much speculation as to the Government's action regarding Home Rule.

THE FEDERAL SYSTEM.

It is stated that the Government will offer the establishment of a Commission, drawn from both the sides to consider the Federal system, empowered to fix a date by common consent on which Federalism shall become operative. Thus, the time-limit on which the Nationalists insist, will be retained, but in the meantime the Irish Parliament will have the opportunity to prove its capacity and good-will towards Ulster.

ULTIMATE INCLUSION OF ULSTER IN IRISH UNITY.

Hence, the ultimate inclusion of Ulster in the Irish unit will depend on the good behaviour and efficiency of the Dublin Parliament.

NATIONALIST LEADERS RETICENT.

Mr. Redmond and his colleagues refuse to speak on the matter at present owing to the delicacy of the situation.

The difficulties of a compromise are evidence by the slight hardening tone of the papers.

WHAT LOBBYIST LIBERALS WOULD HAVE.

The "Daily Chronicle" and the Lobbyist Liberals would have liked the Government to take strong action against the gun-runners and blame Mr. Churchill for again taking an independent action without the knowledge of his colleagues.

MOTIVE ATTRIBUTED TO PACIFICATORY SPEECHES.

They fear that the pacificatory utterances of Mr. Balfour and Sir Edward Carson were meant to drive a wedge between the Liberals and the Nationalists through the abolition of the time-limit.

JUTE FIRE AT BORDEAUX.

250 BALES FROM STEAMER EMMA DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Two hundred and fifty bales of jute from the steamer Emma at Bordeaux have been seriously damaged by fire and water.

MEXICAN WAR.

LULL IN ATMOSPHERE.

HOPEFUL SIGN.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS RENEW ATTACK ON TAMPICO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The statement published by the "Lokalanzeiger" regarding the mediation by the South American States is confirmed here, though it is added that no request was made to the Powers to exert special influence with President Wilson to induce him to name easy terms.

U. S. CONSULS IN MEXICO RETURN TO POSTS.

A hopeful sign is that the United States Consuls in certain Mexican cities have been authorised to return to their posts.

RENEWED CONSTITUTIONALIST ATTACK ON TAMPICO.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Admiral Badger reports that the Constitutionalist attack on Tampico was renewed to-day.

BRITISH COMPANY'S CONFISCATED PROPERTY.

LONDON, May 1.

Admiral Fletcher has reached a friendly agreement with the British company whose property he temporarily seized under martial law at Vera Cruz.

MEXICAN FACTIONS DECLINE AN ARMISTICE.

REBEL ATTACK ON TAMPICO ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The mediators are now prepared to proceed with the plans relative to the United States and President Huerta, but the hopes of peace between the Mexican factions have been damped.

General Carranza has refused an armistice with the Federals, and has given orders for 12,000 men under General Villa to attack Tampico.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

DEPRECIATION OF £210,250.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Roberts in reply to a series of questions by Mr. Touche said that the depreciation of British Government securities, held on behalf of the Paper Currency Reserve and purchased when the maximum of two hundred lakhs was to be in such securities, amounts to £210,250.

The depreciation of the securities purchased in April 1911, under the Paper Currency Act of that year amounts to £106,000. If the latter had been invested in the 3½ Rupee Paper bought in India at prices current when the securities now held were purchased, the present market value would have been greater by £101,840 and the annual interest larger by £7,742.

The Paper Currency Reserve held in London was £8,766,666 sterling, of which £6,100,000 was in gold at the Bank of England, while £2,666,666 represented the sum expended in the purchase of the British Government securities.

REDUCTION IN GERMAN STEAMER SUBSIDIES.

P. AND O. CO. COMMAND AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 1.

The new Shipping Subsidies Bill makes provision for only 1,300,000 marks, as compared with the previous 6,000,000 marks.

The saving is due firstly to the willingness of the Hamburg-Amerika and Norddeutscher Lloyd lines to continue their far-eastern services without subsidies owing to the great increase in cargo business, and secondly to the abandonment of the subsidised Australian service, the Norddeutscher-Lloyd being unable even with a subsidy to compete with the P. and O. line.

GERMANY'S ASSESSMENT FOR WAR LEVY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, May 1.

The assessment of one milliard of marks for the war levy is completed as regards Greater Berlin, whose contributions total 144,665,600 marks This is regarded as indicating that the levy will considerably exceed a milliard.

LORDS' MARCONI COMMITTEE.

UNANIMOUS REPORT.

LORD MURRAY'S ERRORS.

SPECULATION BY OFFICE-HOLDERS CONDEMNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Peers' Marconi Committee has issued a unanimous report. It finds that Lord Murray committed errors which he admitted himself; but nothing occurred reflecting on his personal honour.

The Committee is strongly of the opinion that the office-holders ought to be precluded from speculative transactions.

INCREASE IN TURKISH ARMAMENTS.

ANOTHER DREADNOUGHT AND SIX DESTROYERS ORDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

The Committee which has been entrusted with the expenditure of public subscription to increase the Navy, which now amounts to £. T. 450,000 announces that the Porte has ordered another Dreadnought from Messrs. Armstrong, making three. Six destroyers and two submarines have also been ordered in France.

NECESSARY IN VIEW OF GREEK ORDERS.

The Porte deems these measures necessary owing to the Greek orders of last March.

ENGLISH RACING.

PROBABLE STARTERS FOR THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The probable starters and jockeys for the Thousand Guineas Stakes are:—

Flying Bridge	Clark.
Fatality	Fox.
Princess Dorrie	W. Huxley.
Imperative	Randall.
Lancaster Lady	Donoghue.
Glorvina	Rickaby.
Manuscript	Whalley.
Sunwin	F. Templeman.
Mira	Walter Griggs.
Torchlight	Stern.
White Lie	H. Jones.
Clarehaven Second	Hewitt.
Princess Ziria	H. Robbins.

JUBILEE HANDICAP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Long Set was scratched for the Jubilee Handicap at 3.43 to-day.

AMATEUR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

VETERAN'S GREAT PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

The second round of the amateur tennis championship tournament at Queen's Club was notable for the great performance by Major Cooper-Key.

Though giving away thirty years he beat Leatham after a tremendous struggle lasting 141 minutes by the deciding game in the fifth set.

THE "GOLF ILLUSTRATED" TOURNAMENT.

MR. HILTON WINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1.

Mr. Hilton has won the "Golf Illustrated" gold vase with an aggregate of 151 for thirty-six holes at Sunningdale.

One hundred and sixty of the best amateurs competed.

Mr. Ouimet, the American, tied for the sixteenth place with 166. Mr. Mallik, the Indian player, went round in 170.

Jerome Travers decided at the last moment not to compete, preferring to practice at Sandwich for the championship.

BOXING.

WELLS BEATS RICE ON POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 30.

At Liverpool to-day Bombardier Wells beat Bandsman Rice on points.

CHINESE REPUBLIC

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION

MOST COMPLETE POWERS TO PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, April 30.

The amended constitution will be promulgated to-morrow. It gives the President the most complete powers. It declares that, as the head of the nation, he can convoke, suspend or dissolve the House, submit bills and budgets, refer passed bills to the legislature for reconsideration and if again passed by the three-fourths majority can withhold promulgation with the consent of the Administrative Council. The President has the sole power to dismiss civil and military officials, to declare war and conclude peace and to control the army and the navy and the expenditure on them.

JUDICIAL AUTHORITY.

The clause in the previous constitution to the effect that judges shall not be subject to interference from the higher officials does not appear in the new constitution.

SCOTTISH COMMAND.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. S. EWART'S APPOINTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. S. Ewart, who resigned the post of Adjutant-General to the Forces at the end of March in connection with the Ulster crisis, has been appointed to the Scottish Command in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir J. Wolfe Murray, who is commanding in South Africa.

END OF COLLIERY STRIKE AT COLORADO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

DENVER. (COLORADO), Apr. 30.

The strike here is practically at an end and the strikers have agreed to co-operate in restoring peace.

BRITISH POLICY IN SOMALILAND.

LACK OF COHESION AMONG FRIENDLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 30.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon criticised the Government's policy in Somaliland.

Lord Crewe said that the Government's hopes had been to some extent frustrated by the lack of ohesion among the friendlies but the Government had not abandoned the hope that the country might be made tolerably peaceful.

ALLEGED WAGERING TRANSACTIONS.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF CONTRACT ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 1.

A Press Note states:—Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, makes all agreements by the way of wager void, but this wholesome provision is often evaded by devices such as representing wagering transactions as undergone by an agent who is responsible to some principal. Attention of the Punjab Government has been drawn to these gambling transaction known as "Badni." An amendment proposed by the Chief Court to the aforesaid section of the Contract Act, which will render all subterfuges nugatory, has been circulated by the Revenue Secretary for the opinions of experienced judicial officers and legal practitioners pending the introduction of a Bill.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF DUKE OF ARGYLL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 30.

The Duke of Argyll is unconscious.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st to 18th April, 1914, show a gain of Rs. 1,59,991 as compared with the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

Miss T. M. Mergler, to whom the Home Missionary Society of India mainly owes its origin, has resigned the Secretaryship or the Society. This Society, it will be remembered, was originally the Women's Home Missionary Society. Miss Mergler's successor is Captain W. J. Clifford of Calcutta.

LONDON LETTER.

THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

SUGGESTIONS OF COMPROMISE.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

CONGRESS LEADERS AND BRITISH PUBLIC.

"G. B. S.'S" LATEST.

During mail week the London newspapers were choked with letters "piling suggestion upon suggestion" with regard to the solution of the Ulster problem. Our Correspondent comments on these, showing that the mind of the country has moved far since the Curragh incident and that a compromise is by no means improbable. The Letter also touches upon the Report on the Home Civil Service, the Indian National Congress deputation to England, Mr. Bernard Shaw's latest play "Pygmalion," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell has scored another of her triumphs as "Eliza Dolittle," a Cockney flower girl transformed into a lady, and the Mexican tangle.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, April 17.

No speculative philosopher, so far as I know, has tried to work out the effect of the weather upon political movements, especially revolutionary movements, despite the patent fact that the connection in one way and another must be very close. Here we are in London, after an Easter holiday of unsurpassed brightness and exhilaration (tempered by the inevitable railway catastrophe); and, as anyone may see, the political atmosphere is astonishingly different from what it was a fortnight ago. Home Rule has not yet definitely re-emerged. It is understood that further conversations are going on between the leaders. The Budget is almost due, but the state of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's health has led to its postponement. You will know before this letter reaches you whether or not it is to be, as we are promised, the most interesting Budget since the historic measure of 1909. Sir Edward Carson, needless to say, has resumed operations on a spectacular scale; and in the correspondence columns of "The Times" the timorous elders of our long-suffering country continue to pour forth their predictions of woe. But who would care to say that the average man is really disturbed? The average man, one may suppose, has made up his mind that the Irish compromise has already to all intents and purposes been agreed upon. He shares the sentiment expressed in the latest "Punch" cartoon, wherein John Bull, wearily looking on at Redmond and Carson as they pull at the Irish banner, calls out in disgust: "Why can't you carry it between you? Neither of you can carry it alone." And, further, the average man,—good easy soul,—was quite pleased to notice on Tuesday that the Prime Minister had returned to his place in the character of the right honourable gentleman the Member for East Fife. He was, of course, given a rousing reception, and the House contentedly settled down under its leader and acknowledged master.

THE NEXT MOVE IN ULSTER.

We are invited by the Opposition Press to contemplate "the complete divorce of Parliament at the present time from the realities of a grave and growing crisis." It is obviously the game of Sir Edward Carson and his associates to represent the crisis as grave and growing, and, to do them justice, they have made the best possible use of the Easter holiday. Sir Edward Carson has had another grand progress through Ulster, marked by a series of impressive reviews of the volunteer forces. In the glowing columns turned out by "The Times" military correspondent and other interested observers they make a marvellous show. Look, for example, at this:—

The men give up 40 minutes of their dinner hour for drill, and every night, after work is done in fields and factories, the men march long distances and fill the drill halls to overflowing. There are now more good drill instructors than there were, and the close order drill and the arm drill, even of comtry battalions, has become creditable indeed. Shooting is excellent so far as it can be judged from practice with miniature rifles, and there has been a certain amount of practice with the Ulster service rifles at open-air ranges with good results.

Again:—

The determined and serious spirit of the Ulster Protestants is the dominant factor of the situation. It is all the more impressive because soldiering for soldiering's sake has no charms for this hard-headed people, who submit to discipline and to every sacrifice not for love of parade or glory, but because they are completely convinced that their religion and their liberty depend upon their efficiency under arms. This beautiful fertile and prosperous province may be devastated and turned into a desert, but these Protestants of Ulster will never give way, and they possess the moral and material qualifications which entitle them to believe in successful resistance to the imposition of Home Rule. Nothing irritates the Ulstermen more than the various suggestions for compromise which occasionally appear in the English Press. The Ulster motto is "No Compromise and No Surrender." Ulster is frankly contemptuous of the various plans suggested for cutting and carving the province to suit London politicians.

Colonel Repington, "The Times" military correspondent, is an excellent man for his job, and this kind of thing is appropriate copy for the moment. But in writing such sentences as these last he ignores the fact, well-known to his readers (even to the clergymen and retired officers who continue to write letters about "the government plot") that talk of "no compromise" and of "successful resistance to the imposition of Home Rule" is the wildest nonsense. It is

(Continued on Page 10.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from Page 9.*)

not a question of cutting and carving the province to suit London politicians, but simply a question of adjusting the apparently irreconciliable demands of North-East Ulster and the rest of Ireland. And when Sir Edward Carson at Limavady tells 3,000 volunteers—armed, says "The Times," with dummy rifles—that members of the Government "talk very readily about putting them down by force," he is merely making it a little harder for himself to take the position naturally awaiting him in the self-governing Ireland of a few months hence. Meanwhile the newspapers are choked with letters piling suggestion upon suggestion. For example, Sir Henry Craik, the Scotch educationist who a few years ago recorded his profound impressions of India, writes this morning:—

The preponderating conviction surely now is that if a way of compromise is to be found it is in the direction of Federation or Devolution—call it what you will. This must be combined with due and lasting safeguards for Ulster on the one hand and with a fair satisfaction to those who have Home Rule aspirations on the other.

Now Sir Henry Craik ranks as an uncompromising, not to say fanatical, opponent o Home Rule. Yet here he is, along with countless others of his party, prepared to welcome a settlement which shall give "fair satisfaction to those who have Home Rule aspirations." This piece of evidence alone, and it could be multiplied a score of times, is sufficient to show how far we have moved, since the Curragh incident, from the state of mind foreshadowing imminent civil war. All the same, the Government continues to be heckled over the question of the Army, the Churchill movement of troops and ships, and the mythical plot to provoke a massacre in Ulster. And when Mr. Amery, demanding a judicial inquiry into the affair, fails to score off Mr. Asquith, the Opposition papers complain, as they needs must, of the Prime Minister's brief and ambiguous and inadequate replies.

THE MEXICAN TANGLE.

For the better part of the week we have been kept in expectation of warlike operations on the part of the United States against Mexico, but this morning we are assured that the outlook is decidedly brighter, if indeed the crisis is not already at an end. A petty incident on the Mexican coast entirely altered the situation a week ago. Here are the main facts. An unarmed detachment of American mariners landed at Tampico for a supply of petrol. They were arrested by one of General Huerta's officers, but immediately released on a protest being made by the American Admiral. President Huerta tendered a full apology, disowning and deploring the blunder of his subordinate. But he was informed that this was not sufficient, and was instructed that a salute to the American flag must be fired at Tampico within twenty-four hours. He demurred; the time limit was extended twice or three times, but President Huerta held out on the plea that such a salute, following the apology, would involve a personal and national humiliation, unless it was understood that the salute would be returned by the American Admiral. At first sight this ridiculous business seemed to indicate that the President of the United States was departing from the dignified, if not very successful, attitude which he has hitherto maintained; for, as the whole world remarked Huerta's rival, General Villa, has been permitted to ravage and murder with impunity, while Huerta himself is brought to book in the severest fashion for a trivial breach of international courtesy. But apparently all is well. Yesterday, Mr. Wilson appeared to intimate that there was no difficulty about the condition. It was, he said, an invariable custom for the country, receiving an apologetic salute to fire in return.

President Wilson has throughout been in an unhappy position with regard to Mexico. He inherited the difficulty from his predecessor, Mr. Taft, and during the first year of office he was so absorbed in his series of important domestic measures—the Tariff, the Currency Bill, and so forth—that Mexico was allowed to slide, a policy of "watchful waiting" being declared by the President. In talking lately with a considerable number of representative Americans, I formed the opinion that Mr. Wilson had behind him the overwhelming force of public opinion in his endeavour to escape being mixed up with the internal affairs of Mexico, but also that America generally would have preferred that the Washington Government should recognise General Huerta as President. They accept the disturbed condition of Mexico as incurable, and are disposed to take the prudent course of supporting, or at least not embarrassing, the adventurer who for the time being happens to be on the top. True, there is a considerable body of American opinion that has been favourable to emphatic action, believing that a display of force in the form of a small army and a blockade of the ports would be sufficient to restore order in the country. But those who hold this view fail to take account of the immense extent of Mexico, the wildness of the unsettled regions, and the existence of semi-barbarous guerilla bands whose interests lie in continuous warfare. The United States, it is clear, would do anything in reason to keep out of Mexico; and if as the result of the Tampico incident General Huerta should be confirmed in power and friendly relations be re-established with Washington. President Wilson will enable to congratulate himself upon the removal of what has been undoubtedly the greatest menace to his own great position.

THE ENGLISH CIVIL SERVICE.

For a little more than two years the Royal Commission on the Civil Services has been sitting, under the chairmanship of Lord MacDonnell, and this week it has issued its report—a document of quite remarkable interest. It covers the 80 departments of the Home Service, which employ some 60,000 men and women. The upshot is a set of nearly a hundred recommendations—a rather considerable number of offset the Commission's praise of the Civil Service as a splendid institution comprising "a competent, zealous, and upright body of public officers." The English Civil Service, like that of India, is composed roughly of two divisions—the First and the Second Division or as you would say in India, the Heaven-born and the others. Between the two (as in India) there is great though not wholly impassable, gulf fixed—a gulf of social standing, of education and (Mr. Bernard Shaw would say) of accent. Roughly speaking the first-division clerks are university honours men; the second-division are chosen by a fairly advanced standard of secondary school education. An exceptionally brilliant, or exceptionally fortunate, man may pass from the lower to the higher grade, but in practice those who do so are extremely few in number. The original ground of the distinction was that the work of the first-division would be administrative while the second would be confined to routine. Modern conditions, however, have done much to obliterate the distinction in the departments: very many second-division clerks are doing work of importance requiring skill and administrative ability. But the Commissioners do not propose the removal of the barrier. They recommend closer association between the educational system of the country and the public departments, and they are strong upon the continuation and extension of the method of entry by open competition. Further they advise the creation of a new senior clerical staff to be drawn from the secondary schools, while the highest administrative class shall continue to be drawn from the universities. So far good; but if these recommendations are adopted there will remain the social difference—a potent obstacle to the disappearance of snobbery from the world of English public life. Two other important matters of criticism came within the scope of the Commission's review—the fact that the Diplomatic Service and the Foreign Office are not recruited by open competition, and the complaint that, in connection with appointments under the new social legislation (National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, etc.) the Liberal Government has taken a serious step back towards nomination. The latter complaint is mainly political: the new department needed a large number of officers with more or less special knowledge and experience. As for the second the Commission has yet to deal with the Diplomatic Service—which, we may suppose, will be pretty nearly the last stronghold of the governing classes to yield to the assault of democracy.

THE INDIA OFFICE.

The India Office, as your readers will know, has escaped the attentions of both the MacDonnell and the Islington Commissions, and it is understood that no inquiry is at present contemplated into the conditions of service prevailing in what is, I believe, the largest government office in London. Naturally (says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," always well informed on Service matters)—

The junior clerks of the India Office are disappointed at this exclusion from a review which has inspired a good deal of hope in the lower ranks of the Civil Service. I am told that they have received some assurance from the Permanent Secretary that changes introduced into the general conditions of the service as a result of the Royal Commission's report will be adopted at the India Office. But this promise does not place the matter on the right footing. The juniors feel strongly that they should be placed in the same position as their fellows in other departments, and that reforms should come as of right by the intervention of Parliament rather than as an act of grace by chiefs, however much respected. At the time of the appointment of the Indian Public Services Commission questions were addressed to the Prime Minister on the subject, but it was considered inadvisable to include the India Office here within the terms of reference.

THE CONGRESS DEPUTATION.

Before these lines are in print the members of the National Congress will be in England and their programme should be well on the way to being worked out. Numerically the deputation is, I believe, the strongest that has been sent to Europe since the Congress came into existence, now close upon thirty years ago; but it is to be regretted that it does not contain any speaker who is already well known to audiences in the great English centres. With Mr. Gokhale unfortunately ill, and otherwise out of the running by reason of the Public Services Commission, the deputation will have a harder task than its predecessors have had in arousing interest in Indian affairs. There are some friends of Indian reform who are expressing the fear that the time for the visit is not well chosen inasmuch as the public mind at present is completely absorbed in home affairs. Much undoubtedly is to be said for this view, and the deputation may find it difficult to arrange a satisfactory number of meetings. But on the other hand, it is a good many years since we had a Congress deputation of any kind in this country. The British public has been kept in ignorance of Indian movements far too long, and the silence ought certainly to be effectively broken. Moreover, there is the possibility of a General Election during the summer or early autumn. That, of course, plunges the electorate still further into its own concerns: but it is well to remember that a general election means a national orgy of public meetings and that at such times there are never speakers enough to go round. While, therefore, in the event of an appeal to the people over Home Rule and Ulster, India would tend to be pushed still further out of sight, the presence of half a dozen speakers, representing a body so powerful and authoritative as the National Congress, should avail to give the Indian reform movement a fine advertisement.

THE UNIVERSAL ADJECTIVE.

A London Letter should touch upon all the really important subjects of the week—that is to say, as many as possible upon all the things that have stirred the public mind and provided material for talk whenever men and women are gathered together. If so, then it is obligatory upon me to say something upon one topic which, since General Gough was disposed of and Sir Edward Carson became absorbed in reviewing his forces, has been almost the single topic of conversation. On April 11, in the middle of the Easter holiday, there was produced at His Majesty's Theatre a play by Mr. Bernard Shaw, "Pygmalion," the thesis of which is that the main difference between one social class and another in England is a difference of language and accent. In this country you can't have a democracy because the classes cannot associate one with another; and they cannot associate because they speak a different language. The gulf, however, Mr. Shaw contends, can quite easily be bridged; and he presents a Cockney flower girl who in the course of six months is so transformed by Professor Henry Higgins, an expert in phonetics, that she is indistinguishable from a duchess to the manner born. Now, half way through the period of transformation we see the flower girl, Eliza Doolittle, paying an afternoon call at a Chelsea at Home. The society accent has been painfully acquired, but so far Eliza has not caught up with either the subjects or the vocabulary proper to the drawing-rooms of her new social sphere. So her talk, coming out with the emphasis and precision of a professional elocutionist, is of the kind familiar in the world which she has abandoned, and as she gets up to leave she is asked by a delighted youth whether she is going to walk across the Park. "Not bloody likely," says Eliza as she makes her triumphant exit. The audience howled and rocked with glee; and when the critics got no work they pushed the play (an extraordinarily clever and stimulating piece of work) into the back ground and with one accord concentrated upon Mrs. Patrick Campbell's employment of the universal adjective—in this case, your readers will notice, used as an adverb. Almost with one accord also the critics announced that your taste forbade them to give the word, except as b— or b—y one or two of the particularly respectable papers, however, gave it in its simplicity—the "Manchester Guardian" and the "Westminster Gazette" for example; and the former, in a pragraph gibing at its contemporaries, took humorous credit to itself for printing the word in what, under the circumstances, could only be called cold b——! The whole business is grotesque in the extreme, since the word does not count as an obscenity of the slums, but as an expletive in common use among all classes and in every social haunt from the public house bar to the smoking-room of the House of Commons and the Carlton Club. It is, as everyone knows, the most familiar of the epithets employed by members of the upper classes in characterising Lloyd George and his measures; and if we could have, as leaders of the Opposition have professed themselves anxious to have, an exact report of what passed between Sir Arthur Paget and his brigadiers in Ireland, during a famous conference last month, we should in all probability find the universal adjective repeated to the point of monotony. The upshot has been, as you will guess, a delightful Easter for Mr. Bernard Shaw, a triumph for Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and for Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre a crowded house at every performance.

BOMBAY OR KARACHI?

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, May 1.

When the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust published figures showing incidentally that Bombay was a cheaper port than Karachi, the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust published a reply showing, that the basis of comparision was not equal, and that Karachi was a cheaper port than Bombay because it was a quicker port. This statement is now challenged in turn by an influental Karachi merchant.

He points out that the single case selected by the Port Trust is not a fair criterion, and that, the comparison between the cnarges at Bombay and Karachi would have been more satisfactory had a large liner or a steamer discharging in Karachi and sailing in ballast been selected; that where steamers are loaded more rapidly in Karachi, shipowners have to pay despatch money at the rate of £10 to £15 per running day; that the argument of the shorter distance between Karachi and Aden(as compared with that between Bombay and Aden) would not apply to the large number of vessels which come from the Cape or from Colombo or from Calcutta with coal and submitting that looking to the relative ages of the two ports Bombay and Karachi and the greater cost of docks in Bombay as compared with the wharves at Keamari, there is no reason why the dues should not be lower in every respect than those of Bombay. The writer concludes by pointing out that the Karachi Port Trust have enjoyed a surplus of revenue of over twenty lakhs in the last three years and that the Chamber should therefore not hesitate to press the Port Trust for a scale of port dues no higher than those of Bombay. The matter is being taken up by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

For the Karachi Port Trust Loan of Rs. 34,90 000 the total amount tendered was Rs. 54,38,000. The highest rate tendered was Rs. 100-8-0. per cent. All tenders at Rs. 97-2-8 and over have been accepted in full and Rs. 5,60,000 at 97-1-10. The average rate at which the loan has been issued is Rs. 97-13-11.

KARACHI CHAMBER.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In communicating their views to the Indian Weights and Measures Committee the Karachi Chamber of Commerce do not consider that any changes should be made in the existing weight of the tola. They also say that if the metrical system be introduced in the United Kingdom, India should conform thereto.

SKIMMED CONDENSED MILK.

Regarding the method which should be adopted for distinguishing between condensed milk and skimmed condensed milk, the Chamber of Commerce incline to the view that the figure 12 per cent as proposed by Government is unduly high and that 9 to 10 per cent of fat would be a fair standard.

JURISDICTION OF SMALL CAUSE COURT.

The Judicial Commissioner of Sind has before him a proposal to expedite litigation in petty suits by raising the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Court from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 20.000. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce fully approve of the proposal.

HALL MARKING GOLD AND SILVER.

KARACHI, May 1.

The Karachi Chamber of Commerce have informed the Government that they support the representation made by the Bombay Trades' Association in favour of Hall marking gold and silver plate in India.

THE WORK OF IMAGINATION.

ITS INITIAL IMPULSE.

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

It is not generally enough recognised that all progress, and indeed all civilisation, is the work of the imagination, writes Mr. A. C. Benson in "The Saturday Review." It lies behind justice and liberty alike, and the rights of man are founded upon it. The lawgiver and the reformer are merely the men who translate into practical measures the emotions kindled by the imagination. The old Latin poet who said with a terrible frankness that it was a pleasure to be safe on land and to see a ship labouring in a stormy sea was but describing the first symptoms of the imagination at its work; because the initial impulse of a man's imagination, when he sees another human being in trouble and suffering, is to say, "How thankful I am that I am not in that position." This is an inverted kind of sympathy, and the pleasure described by the poet is the sense of security, and the feeling of self-congratulation that one is free at all events from the particular calamity which is being enacted before one's eyes.

COLD BLOODED ENJOYMENT OF HORRORS.

One must not be squeamish about realising the immaturity of human emotion, and there is very little doubt that the interest aroused by opening a daily paper, and seeing the account of some disaster, lies partly in the realisation of one's own immunity. One is quite at liberty to consider this a base and ungenerous feeling and to wish it were otherwise; but if one desires to look strong, the occasion could not be passed facts in the face, it must be boldly confessed that human beings like what is called "news," even if the narration consists of a tale of tragic adventure; and we must not blind ourselves to the fact that the emotions aroused in an ordinary reader at the account of some incident involving death and suffering to human beings is a pleasurable excitement rather than a sense of helpless pain and misery. People under such circumstances do not drop the paper from their hands and feel that they cannot bear to read the record; they rather anxiously scan the columns, and the more salient and picturesque the details are the better are they pleased. This is not a cold-blooded enjoyment of horrors; it is rather an evidence of the fact that there is an enjoyment in the exercise of the emotions. Such readers do not wish these calamities to occur; they would not dream of desiring that such tragedies might happen for their own enjoyment; they would prevent them if they could; but if such a disaster does not affect them personally in any way, does not suspend their comfort, nor touch their purse, nor slur their honour; if they have no connection with the victims involved, if they suffer no less or bereavement, then the narrative is to them like a tale that is told; they are stirred by the pathos and the horror of the incidents they are moved by the gallantry and courage displayed; it no more comes home to them than a tragic scene depicted in a book of fiction or enacted on the stage; and it must be freely admitted that there are probably very few people in the world whose reason for not reading the papers is that they are afraid to be confronted by some dreadful incident, the thought of which might give them sleepless nights or overshadow their days with gloom. Even if readers are not so heartless as to find nothing but a pleasant stimuls in the description of such affairs, they take a sentimental pleasure in exercising pity and compassion; and the net result is rather a sense of heightened living in a world where such stirring things can happen, than a sense of oppression and despair at being compelled to live in a world where such cruel events are possible.

AN EXISTING MEMORY.

It is true, however, that many of such readers would feel very differently if they were compelled or permitted to view such incidents in person; they would not wish to do that, and would be unfeignedly glad to be spared it But, on the other hand, it is probable that the actual spectators of some tragic accident are generally glad in retrospect that they have been present. It forms an exciting memory, a story that may be narrated, unless they have received some personal injury or shock, or have seen someone dear to them struck down by death or horribly injured. Then it may become a morbid obsession, a thing intolerable to recollect, and the only chance of happiness is to forget it if possible. For the wounding effect of all tragic disasters seems to depend upon whether or not some inner current of being is damaged. A catastrophe which is merely seen through the sensory and rational faculties leaves no incurable injury behind it; it is when the incident, whatever it is, cuts through the outer faculties and into some vital part of the spirit that a man is really stricken. In my own experience I have passed through tragic situations which were merely perceived, and inflicted no wound upon the inner man; but, on the other hand, there are two or three experiences which I can recall, by which the inward self was damaged and terrified; and these experiences produced an obsession of mind which no rational consideration could deal with or remedy and the effects of which took a long time to pass away. The simple test of such experiences is whether it is possible to speak of them. If it is possible to do so, then they have not struck deep; but if, on the other hand, the mind cannot force itself to put the impression into definite words, and simply dreads and shuns the very recollection, then the inner nature has received a wound.

FIRST STEP IN IMAGINATIVE PROCESS.

The first step, then, in the imaginative process, is when the mind is stimulated by the solemnity and significance of an impression received; and it is at this point that many people's minds stop; and here lies the artistic pleasure which results from the moving presentment of all sad and strange stories—the sense, that is of romance. This is the characteristic attitude, speaking generally, of the ancient world, which viewed tragedy as an impressive sort of experience; and the first note of what may be called the modern world was sounded when the imagination took a step further, and the attitude of practical sympathy was formulated in the Lhristian ethics. Before that one hears, of plenty of instances of personal sympathy and mutual help; but at length the great principle of neighbourly love was formulated, the command to love one's neighbour as oneself, with the practical illustration given in the parable of the Good Samaritan, to the effect that one's neighbours are not simply those who are bound to one by some tie of blood or friendship, but anybody and everybody who may be in need of help. This was not of course, a new idea, but an idea which was forming itself half-unconsciously in innumerable minds. But it was thus that the root-idea of modern civilisation grew up—namely, the idea that life is not to be lived on the lines of man against man, tribe against tribe, nation against nation, but that there is a real brotherhood of humanity which forms the essential tie. Out of this emerged the belief that the weak, the afflicted, the obscure, the humble the insignificant all have perfectly definable rights inside the human polity; and thus emotion slowly took shape in institutions like the hospital and the asylum, in conceptions like the humane treatment of children and animals, the relief of the poor, the abolition of slavery, and all the ideas which we now regard as perfectly instinctive and normal.

IMIGINATIVE SYMPATHY AS A FACTOR IN HUMAN PROGRESS.

People who rashly decry what is called sentiment are in reality attacking the imaginative sympathy which has produced all human progress which is worthy of the name. What they really ought to decry is the artistic pleasure in the stirring of emotions—imagination, that is, without sympathy—which merely luxuriates in the pathos or tragedy of a situation, without any desire to remedy the results or to obviate the causes of such suffering. But in speaking contemptuously of sentiment men forget that it is in reality imagination on its way to become sympathy. It may be true that there are plenty of sterile and futile sentimentalists, who are moved only by the picturesque presentment of suffering, and revel in the pathos of it without any serious intention of trying to better it. But human nature is not quickly or easily transformed; and it is useless to try to bully particular people out of sentiment, or to hector them into sympathy. The hope rather is that the next generation may start with an instinct of sympathy, and that this may develop, as the generations go on, into a practical and rational sympathy which may trace and eliminate the cause of suffering. Just now the eugenic theory and the idea of the segregation of the unfit are in the air. It is being gradually perceived that a taint of inheritance must be scientifically dealt with, and that a sense of individual liberty does not give a man a right to hamper unborn generations with his physical and mental deficiences. Sentiment is still on the side of individual liberty; but it is probable that in two or three centuries. The idea that two tainted individuals should have the right, if they choose, to propagate a tained stock will be regarded as a preposterous interference with the well-being of the world.

The question of how such ideas gather force is a very mysterious one. The theory that national people perceive them and suggest them, and that the race gradually adopts them, is probably wholly fallacious. They grow up by some unknown law of development, and appear endemically in innumerable minds. The statement of them by teachers and prophets is merely a symptom that they are there, and not a cause of their appearance. The only ideas that prevail are the ideas that are there already. When they are crystallised in the form of maxims they are then merely recognised, not originated. A teacher who is very far in advance of his age is merely regarded as a fantastic visionary, and the ordinary man says: "That is nonsense!" Then the idea grows and spreads, and a teacher who is in sympathy with his age appears, and formulates the idea afresh. The ordinary man says: "Yes, that is right; it is common-sense; it is what I believe!" Last of all comes the statesman and initiates a practical policy.

And thus it is that, in the work of the imagination, the unpractical poet and the seer of one generation are but the men who by the faculty of vision see the sunrise a little further off than others, and indicate the coming radiance. But the poet does not make the sun rise, any more than the swallow makes the summer; he only sets idealists at work watching for the coming of the light; and it must be remembered that the happiness of being among the first to perceive it is often counter-balanced by the derision of those whose face is rather set towards the place where the sun last went down.

Sir Charles Cleveland, Director of Criminal Investigation, reached Lahore on Friday and is staying at Government House.

Kunwar Raghubir Sing, at present Extra Assistant Commissioner, Ferozepore, will act as one of the Under Secretaries to the Punjab Government in the Home Department. Mr. Kunwar Raghbir Sing is the eldest son of Raja Sir Harnam Sing and was educated at Harrow and Cambridge and is besides a Barrister-at-law.

REVOLT IN PORTUGUESE ANGOLA.

NATIVES REPULSE GOVERNOR AND TROOPS.

TWENTY WHITES KILLED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ANTWERP, Apr. 30.

The mail advices from Boma state that the natives at San Salvador, Angola, have revolted, killing twenty whites, repulsing the Portuguese Governor and the troops and burning the factories. The Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries fled.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

FINAL HEARING OF PRELIMINARY ENQUIRY.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, May 1.

The final stage of the preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was reached this morning, when counsel for the prosecution addressed the Court with reference to the evidence against each of the accused.

The prosecution asked the Court to charge all the accused under section 302 (murder) read with section 120 (b) (conspiracy).

They also asked the Court to frame charges under section 124 (a) (seditious literature) read with 120 (b) (conspiracy) against Amir Chand, Balraj, Balmokand, Abad Behari, Hanumant Sahai, and Rabhubar Sharma.

A third charge should be framed under the Explosives Act against Amir Chand and Abad Behari, who were found in joint possession of a portion of a bomb.

A fourth charge against Basant Kumar and Abad Behari of murder in respect of the bomb in the Lahore garden should also be framed, the committal in that case being to the Sessions Court at Lahore, which the Court has power to do under the terms of its appointment.

Counsel asked the Court not to take all the charges at one trial.

Mr. Broadway summarised the evidence against each accused and their respective counsel replied.

The Court will pass order on some date not yet fixed.

FAMINE IN U. P.

43,290 PERSONS ON RELIEF.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 1.

The crop telegrams for the week ending 25th April, state that slight rain fell in many ports of India which improved the condition of standing crops. In the United Provinces with the exception of a shower in Almora, the week was rainless. Cattle disease was reported to be increasing. Scarcity of fodder continued and Government hay was fully taken for agricultural stock. Prices were generally stationary. The total number of persons on relief was 43,290 and the famine report states:—Takavi is being distributed for wells. The people are resorting freely to works. The number on works is increasing, except in Banda where there has been a fall due to picking of mohwa and to increasing heat. The public health is generally good. No increase in mortality is reported. Crime shows an increase in one district; elsewhere it is normal. Little wandering or emaciation is noticed. Emigration and Immigration continue on a small scale. Cattle are reported to be deteriorating in famine districts where disease and mortality among them are increasing. Clothing is being distributed to the poor and needy and cash doles are being given to indigent and respectable people and to pardanashin women from charitable funds. Fodder is still scarce in the distressed area and water is deficient in Bundelkhand. The price basis is from nine and a half to thirteen seers per rupee.

MR. STEAD'S MEMORIAL.

UNVEILED IN THE PALACE OF PEACE.

The ceremony of unveiling the bust of Mr. William Stead in the reading-room of the library at the Palace of Peace, the Hague, took place at three o'clock on April 15 in the presence of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Van Dyke, American Minister, and other members of the Diplomatic Body. Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, was unable to attend. The actual unveiling was performed by Mme. Francken Dyserinck, a member of the Stead Trustee Committee, while a hymn was being sung by the choir of the Anglican Church. Afterwards speeches were delivered, notably by Lord Weardale, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and M. Finot, the well-known French publicist, who was most eulogistic in his remarks about Mr. Stead. The American Minister, for his part, declaimed some verses of his own composition on the wreck of the Titanic. Then Yonkheer Van Karnebeck, President of the Carnegie Foundation, accepted the bust on behalf of the Palace, and Mr. John Stead, son of Mr. William Stead, returned thanks. The ceremony closed with the singing of "Nearer my God to Thee" to the accompaniment of a band. The "Nauwe Courant" publishes a leading article eulogising Mr. Stead.

FAMOUS MURDER TRIAL REOPENED.

THE CONVICTION OF OSCAR SLATER.

INQUIRY GRANTED.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

The following announcement was issued by the Scottish Office on April 15:—Certain information has recently been communicated to the Secretary for Scotland bearing on the case of Oscar Slater, who was convicted at the Edinburgh High Court on the 6th May, 1909, of murder, and sentenced to death, the sentence being afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life, and he has appointed Mr. James G. Millar, K.C., Sheriff of Lanarkshire, to inquire and report to him thereon.

This announcement is the "startling development" in the Slater case which was promised some weeks ago as the culmination of a more or less continuous agitation since Slater was found guilty of murder at Edinburgh in May 1910, says the "Manchester Guardian." Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and others have assiduously sought to destroy the strength of the evidence on which the verdict was returned, but hitherto the Secretary for Scotland, who stands in the position of the Home Secretary in England in the exercise of the Crown's prerogative, has seen no reason to intervene. The new material on which he has at length acted has, it is understood, been gathered by Mr. David Cook, a well-known Glasgow solicitor, who, although not professionally engaged in the case, has supplemented the investigations of Sir Conan Doyle and others with minute inquiries of his own. Before explaining the nature of this new material it will be well to recall the facts of the trial.

THE EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL.

On the evening of December 21, 1908, Marion Gilchrist, an aged and wealthy spinster, who lived with her maid in a flat in Glasgow, was found with her skull battered in. As the murderer was escaping from the house he was seen by Mr. Adams, the tenant of the flat below, who had heard the thud, and the servant girl, who was just then returning from an errand, but neither Mr. Adams nor the girl at the moment knew of the crime, and could only give a vague description of the man they saw. Two days afterwards a girl of 14 came forward and said she also saw a man darting from the house at about the time of the murder.

Slater only came to be connected with the case in a fortuitous manner, which is greatly in his favour. A brooch which Miss Gilchrist was wearing was missed from her body, and the police four days after the murder were informed that Slater had been offering such a brooch for sale at several gambling clubs. That night he left Glasgow with a woman for Liverpool, and sailed on the Lusitania for New York in the name of Otto Sands. He was arrested on arrival, and though in the meantime the brooch he had been offering proved not to be Miss Gilchrist's he was extradited and stood his trial in Edinburgh. Mr. Adams was unable to identify him, but the servant girl did, and the Crown sought to establish that he was a man who had been seen in the neighbourhood of the building before the murder. Various discrepancies, however, existed in the evidence of the identification, as, for instance, over the shape of the hat, the colour of the coat, and the peculiarity of the man's gait. The Crown also made a point of attempting to prove that Slater's voyage to America was that of a fugitive from justice who was seeking to cover up his tracks.

THE NEW MATERIAL.

Three points arise, on two of which Mr. Cook claims to have important new evidence, and the third of which, a general question of criminal evidence, has been stressed by a recent trial. The first is the most striking. It is said that "at some period anterior to the trial one or other of these witnesses (*i.e.*, the witnesses who said they saw Slater leaving the flat) made specific allegations identifying another person as the assailant whom they had recognised." If that is true, it means that Slater was deprived of a circumstance of the sort which practically assured the second man accused of the Gorse Hall murder of an acquittal from the moment he stood his trial. The second point is that to demonstrate that Slater, in fact, acted as a fugitive the prosecution sought to show that he booked from Glasgow to London, and travelled to Liverpool. At the trial Slater's bags were produced labelled to Liverpool, and the defence was that he travelled to that port quite openly. It is understood that Mr. Cook has new facts to produce on this point also.

The third and general point raised is the amount of reliance to be placed on the identification of casual meetings, which are entirely without the vivid element of the actual encounter between the criminal and victim. That the impressions of third persons of a casual meeting which took place when no knowledge of the crime existed are open to danger when recalled with a full knowledge, it is argued, was amply demonstrated at the trial of Starchfield, the evidence against whom was so completely collapsed by the judge himself. Classic instances of misidentification exist in the criminal histories of most countries. Our own, of course, is the celebrated case of Beck, who was arrested on the complaint of a number of women who swore that he was a man who had defrauded them and sentenced to penal servitude. A closer examination of the personal marks showed positively that Beck could not possibly be the man, but it was only after a longer delay, attributed to official obstinacy, that Beck secured his release, and a Royal Commission of inquiry was appointed.

VERDICT BY A MAJORITY ONLY.

Slater would not have been convicted in England, at any rate without a new trial. He was found guilty by a majority of nine to six, five of whom were for a verdict of "non-proven" and one for a verdict of "not guilty." This in England would, of course, have been a disagreement of the jury, unless under the circumstances they had agreed to return a verdict of "not guilty." The Criminal Appeal Act applies only to the English criminal system. That Act, however, was not framed to meet circumstances such as those which have arisen in the Slater case, for, though the Court may call for new evidence, notice of appeal must be given within ten days. If new material is afterwards unearthed the position in England would therefore be, as it is in this case—an appeal to the Crown's prerogative, which, in the first place, by reducing the capital sentence to penal servitude for life has preserved Slater for the second benefit of an inquiry.

Mr. Millar, who is to make the inquiry into the new materials of the case, has had a long experience as Sheriff-substitute and Sheriff, and in 1905 was secretary to the Lord Advocate.

A DEMORALISING INDUSTRY.

OPIUM-GROWING ON THE CHINESE FRONTIER.

Mr. Consul Hodgson in his report on the trade of Vladivostok and district, just issued, says that poppy for the manufacture of opium has been grown in the Ussuri region from time immemorial, and it would indeed appear that the local climate is particularly favourable to the poppy, and that the opium obtained from this country is of exceptionally high quality. In 1897, according to a report from the Russian Consul in Chefoo, 200 poods of opium from the Maritime province were imported into China annually. The cultivation of the poppy is extremely profitable, both to the peasant owners, who obtain a rental of as much as 300r. per dessiatin for their land, and to the Chinese farmers. It takes place mainly among the Cossack population inhabiting the lands in the Ussuri district bordering the Chinese frontier, and on the coast from Soutchan to Olga. Instances are quoted in the official press of the population of settlements in the Ussuri country being compelled to go into Chinese towns across the frontier to purchase flour and oats, the best land in their possession having been given over for growing poppy.

This cultivation of the poppy, continues the report, brings various evils in its train; the land becomes speedily exhausted, and a highly undesirable Chinese element in the form of Hunghuzes is attracted; moreover, the peasantry, receiving so high a rental for their lands, are encouraged to live on the revenues so obtained, and tend to become indolent and demoralisd. It does not appear that the use of the drug has made any appreciable inroad among the Russian population. It has certainly had a most deleterious influence among the declining native population. The evil is a growing one, and the present policy of substituting Russian for Chinese labour is accentuating it, since the Chinese who are no longer able to find work in the centres turn to this means of obtaining a subsistence.

Russian law prohibits the sale of opium except when sold by chemists for medicinal purposes, but there is no doubt but that the traffic in the drug is carried on. The dealers are Chinese, and the opium is exported over the land frontier into Manchuria, and by sea by steamers trading to Yellow Sea ports, being either carried by passengers upon their persons or despatched under a false designation. It is also imported into this country from Manchuria, and, when detected by the Russian Customs it is seized and ni due course put up to auction, the buyer having to engage that it shall not be re-exporeed to China. It is very open to doubt whether this understanding is generally observed. The spread of the business is alarming. During 1913, the question was being temporarily dealt with by ordering the destruction of poppy crops before the flower matures. Meanwhile legislative powers were being sought to put a stop to the business, and it was intended to pass a law forbidding the cultivation of the poppy in any part of the Pri-Amur or the Trans-Baikal province. For any breach of the law the grower was to be liable to a fine of 300 roubles, with imprisonment from one to six months for each dessiatin or part of a dessiatin cultivated, while the owners or lessees of the land were to be fined on the same scale, without imprisonment. Persons guilty of preparing purchasing, storing selling, and smoking opium or smoking accessorie, as also persons providing accommodation for the smoking of opium, were to be liable to imprisonment for one to four months and to a fine up to 500 roubles. The import of opium appliances for smoking was to be absolutely forbidden.

THE MEDICINE OF NATURE.

POTATO JUICE TREATMENT OF GOUT.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

By the evolution of the pellet machines, capable of turning out its thousands of doses of drugs per hour, the use of simple old-fashion remedies has been restricted almost to vanishing point, says "The Times." The modern man carries his pharmacopœia in his waistcoat pocket and doses himself, so to speak, with a wave of his hand. Nevertheless signs of a return to nature in a therapeutic sense are not wanting.

Some time ago an eminent heart specialist drew attention to the fact that cane sugar was a powerful cardiac tonic, and that its use in cases of heart diseases was attended by extraordinary results. The announcement occasioned considerable surprise and some incredulity; later, however, when the new "drug" was put to the test, it was proved that the claim made on its behalf was a just one.

THE VIRTUES OF THE DANDELION.

Recently also a medical man wrote to the "British Medical Journal," advocating the use of extract of taraxacum (dandelion juice) in cases of obstruction—even in malignant cases. A doctor who subsequently tired the preparation in several cases furnishes the following particulars:—

Case I.—A woman with a lump of doubtful nature in the region of the liver, pain and weakness. Dandelion juice given. In a month after administration was begun was quite well.

Class II.—A man with malignant disease of the stomach, in great pain. Dandelion juice tried. Result: Relief of pain until time of patient's death six months later.

Case III.—Patient with obstruction. No relief experienced. Case went to operation.

The inference that the claim made on behalf of the dandelion are not frivolous was borne out by letters which appeared in the "British Medical Journal" on the subject.

THE LATEST HOMELY CURE.

The latest remedy of this homely class is the potato. In this week's "Lancet" there appears an article by Dr. Heaton C. Howard in which he states that in the raw potato juice he has discovered a substance capable of giving "prompt relief from pain, acute or subacute," and also able to bring about "rapid aborption of the fluid in cases of synovitis" (*e.g.*, water on the knee). "These results," he continues, "so unexpected when the investigation was commenced, have been so constant and so thoroughly tested in the many cases under my care that I now feel justified in bringing them before the medical profession."

Examination of the potato juice showed it to contain no alkaloid (as opium, for example, contains morphia). The chief ingredient was potash, salts, which were present in large quantity. From the juice an extract was prepared, and this was then made up into an ointment, a liniment, and a plaster.

In cases of synovitis, whether caused by a wound or of gouty origin, the effect was a speedy relief of pain and absorption of the fluid in from four to five or six days. At the end of a week the patient could get up, and in about a fortnight could resume work. In these acute cases the juice was applied in hot water as a fomentation or poultice. The claim is further made that the potato juice relieves the pain in cases of gout "more quickly than any other treatment at present used, either external or internal."

Th remedy has also been employed with good results in lumbago, rheumatism, and in cases of bruising. Great relief of pain was afforded in all these conditions, bruises especially responding to the treatment very quickly. Dr. Howard substantiates his assertions by a series of case records which show how effective the potato juice is as a local application.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS OF THE THAKORE OF MORVI.

(From a Correspondent.)

On the occasion of the 57th birthday anniversary of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Morvi the Bhayats, the principal officers and other residents of the State assembled on April 29 at His Highness palace at Morvi, to offer congratulations and to present "nazars," after the usual ceremonies Mr. Vallabhdas S. Ved. addressed the assembly. In offering congratulations to His Highness and wishing him many happy returns of the day, Mr. Ved spoke in highly eulogistic terms regarding the administration of the State.

LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.

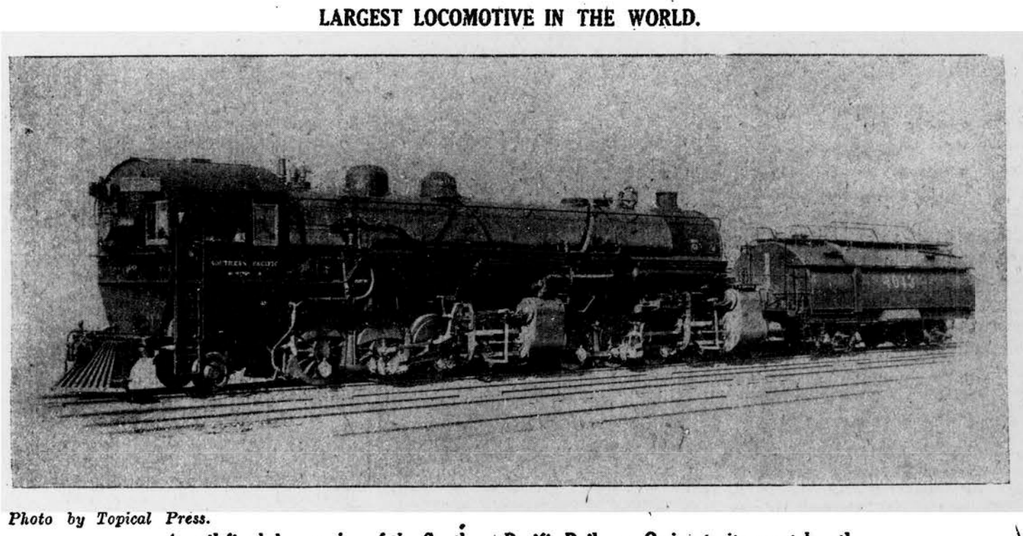

Photo by Topical Press.

An oil-fired locomotive of the Southern Pacific Railway. Owing to its great length the engine is run cab foremost.

UNREST IN CHINA.

BLOOD AND IRON SOCIETY.

PLOTTER BLOWN TO PIECES BY A BOMB.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Bomb explosions are becoming so common in Shanghai as to pass almost unnoticed, but they reveal the continual ferment of conspiracy which goes on in China to-day, writes the Shanghai Correspondent of the "Daily News." Another of these outrages occurred here recently but the full story has only just been unravelled by the police.

Last December a man named Dzung Kohtsoo came to a house in the outskirts of Shanghai and hired a room. He gave out that he was a school teacher, and was away from his room every morning and afternoon. At night he did not go out, and no inmate of the house was allowed into his room, though he was constantly visited by a friend, since arrested and identified as an accomplice.

Late one night the inmates were startled from sleep by a terrific explosion in Dzung's room followed by agonising groans. The landlady, terror-stricken, called in the police. When the door was forced Dzung was found lying on the floor with one arm completely torn off, and the other so injured that it has since been amputated. Presumably he had been mixing chemicals in a mortar when they exploded.

GUNPOWDER TINS ON THE BED.

The room was a strange museum of Anarchist paraphernalia and literature. Much of the furniture was blown to atoms, while, curiously enough, there were plenty of explosives which had not been fired off by the crash. Quantities of gunpowder in tins of about 1lb. each were laid out on the bed. There were rows of bottles containing various chemicals, nitric and sulphuric acid, etc., and instruments for chemical analysis; also a Mauser pistol and boxes of cartridges, as well as piles of Anarchical correspondence and literature.

Much of the latter referred to the Blood and Iron Society, of which Dzung was a member. This society was prominent in connection with last summer's rebellion, and the evidence furnished by Dzung's papers shows that it is still working actively. Among the documents found were a certificate of merit, made out in Dzung's name, from the Army Aeroplane Corps (this was much advertised in the rebellion, but never came to anything), and another from the Kuomintang, besides pamphlets, about "the martyr," Sung-Chiao-jen—the Kuomintang leader whose murder, it will be remembered, a year ago was the spark that set the rebellion ablaze.

PAPERS SEIZED BY POLICE.

The whole collection forms one of the most valuable finds in the way of Anarchist propaganda that the police have yet made, and the evidence will be of great service to the Chinese authorities, to whom Dzung and his papers have been handed over.

Strange with what stolidity a Chinaman will cling to any face-saving device, however palpably false. Dzung appeared in the Mixed Court with the accomplice referred to above. Though minus both arms, and confronted with all the damning evidence that the police had collected, he struck to his story that he was a school-teacher and that he was merely making crackers to give to his pupils.

The pretence will serve him as well as any other in the fate which awaits him on the execution ground at the Kiangnan Arsenal.

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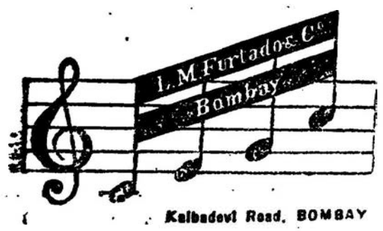

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

WRECK OF SCOTTISH EXPRESS.

COLLISION AT FULL SPEED.

TWO OFFICIALS KILLED AND PASSENGERS INJURED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

While travelling at full speed on April 14 the express train from London to Aberdeen, known as the "Flying Scotsman," came into collision with a goods train a few miles after crossing the Forth Bridge, says "The Times." The engine of the express and two coaches were thrown off the track and fell on the golf links beside the line. The driver and fireman were killed and 10 passengers were injured, four of them seriously. One of the overturned coaches caught fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by the guard.

The London to Aberdeen express, which leaves King's Cross at 8 p.m. and Waverley Station at 3-55 a.m., had reached Burntisland aout 10 minutes to 5 and was travelling at about 40 miles an hour, when it struck the engine attached to the Carlisle and Dundee goods train which was backing into a siding to clear the way for the express. At the moment of collision the goods engine was almost clear, only one buffer being in the way of the express, but this was sufficient to cause the passenger engine and tender to leave the metals and then topple over a 6ft. bank on to the golf links. Immediately behind the engine was a third-class East Coast Joint Stock carriage and two luggage vans. Those three vehicles followed the engine over the bank.

The driver of the express, named John Dickson, 56 years of age, and the firemen, William McDonald, both belonging to Aberdeen, were pinned under the engine and instantly killed. The train was not a full one, or the list of injured passengers would have been much greater, for the third-class carriage was smashed in at each end, but as it was 10 passengers were more or less hurt, four of them so badly that they had to be taken to Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The following is a list of the injured taken to Edinburgh:—

David Scoffield (21), hairdresser, 48, Union-street, Dundee, internal injuries.

William Mudie (27), hairdresser, 48, street, Dundee, injury to head and back.

James Latto (23), quartermaster, 18, George-place, Broughty Ferry, injuries to foot.

Robert Nicholl (26), Cooperative Buildings, Broughty Ferry, injuries to feet; one leg had to be amputated and the other was fractured.

The other passengers hurt, who were either treated at the local hospital or continued their journey, were:—

Philip Glancy, wine and spirit merchant, 208, North Overgate, Dundee, head injured.

W. Wallace (42), barman, Kinloch-place or 105, Hawkhill, Dundee.

Miss Smith (19), Glencairn-crescent, Edinburgh, legs and ribs broken.

Alfred Wilson, 87, Willowbank-road, Aberdeen, cut leg and brow.

Thomas Stevenson, mechanic, care of Blyth, 3, Chapel-street, Edinburgh a member of the Flying Corps at Montrose, bruised and sprained ankle.

Charles McKenzie, 98, King-street, Broughty Ferry, injured ankle and shock.

The engine, along with the tender, weighed 110 tons. It was of the newest Atlantic type and was well known by the name "Auld Reekie." The other carriages of the train, in addition to those which toppled over the bank, were a luggage van, another third-class carriage, and a composite carriage. Strange to say, though the force of the impact was so great, those in the rear carriages were unaware that an accident had happened, the vehicles that kept the line just running forward till they came to a standstill.

PASSENGER COACH ON FIRE.

When the train fell over the parapet the passenger carriage which lay on its broadside on the links caught fire, but, thanks to the fire-extinguishing apparatus provided by the company as one of the lessons of the Aisgill disaster, William Trotter, the guard of the express, was able to extinguish the fire after cutting off the gas supply, though in the operation he had one hand severely burned.

The goods and engine shed staffs hurried to the scene and helped to get the passengers out of the wrecked carriage. One lady, Miss Smith, of Glencairn-crescent, who was on her way to Banffshire to see her dying mother, pluckily continued her journey, though injured. Three doctors were soon on the scene, and, along with the local ambulance staff, rendered aid to the injured, while passengers who were unhurt also gave help. One of the worst cases was a young man named Robert Nicholl, of Broughty Ferry, who had his right foot torn off above the ankle.

A railway official gave it his opinion that the difference of a foot would have meant safety for the express. The goods engine never left the rails after the impact, and the driver and fireman of it escaped unhurt. At that point of the line there is a sharp bend into and beyond Burntisland Station, and it was just on emerging from the bend that the express came into collision with the goods engine. The officials naturally maintain reticence as to the position of the signals at the time of the collision, which will be the subject of a Board of Trade inquiry. It is stated that the Burntisland Junction signal was clear and the Burntisland east cabin signal, which is beyond the scene of the accident, at danger, but the driver, getting the first signal clear, had not time to pull up.

There was a gathering of the principal officials of the line, including the superintendent and chief engineer, early after the accident, and everything was done to minimize the inconvenience to the travelling public through the block on the line.

WRECK OF THE SCOTTISH EXPRESS---"FLYING SCOTCHMAN."

Photo by Topical Press.

The Photograph shows the digging out of the Driver and Fireman from underneath the Engine.

The fast trains between Edinburgh Dundee, and Aberdeen were sent round by Inverkeithing and Dunfermline to Thoronton, and the slower trains were taken over the old dock line at Burntisland Station past the scene of the collision.

In the early afternoon the breakdown gangs with two 20-ton cranes were able to get two of the wrecked carriages lifted from the links and placed on bogies for removal to the yards. The end of the carriages had been splintered into fragements by the telescoping, and the body of the vehicle had in each case been torn from its undercarriage.

PASSENGERS' EXPERIENCES.

Two young men named James Andrews and James Gatherer, who had been spending a holiday in Edinburgh and were in the carriage next the engine, give a graphic story of their experience. They were alone in the first compartment, and were dozing when, Andrews states, "we seemed to be hit with a huge sledge-hammer. The carriage lifted into the air, and the earth, seemed to open and swallow us up." He was stunned, he says, but contrived to fight his way out through the roof of the overturned carriage. He called to his friend, whom he could not see because of the blinding steam from the engine, and Gatherer shouted back that he was caught. By this time smoke was rolling along the carriage front, and with the threat of fire Andrews worked desperately to release Gatherer. Ultimately he succeeded in removing the covering *debris* and releasing him. They both escaped with a few scratches.

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PROBLEM OF ALSACE.

A FRANK MANIFESTO.

MENACE OF WAR.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The latest contribution to the Franco-German problem is remarkable from more than one point of view, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily News." It is not the work of a single author; it claims to represent the views of the great majority of Frenchmen born between 1875 and 1899, that is to say, of men aged from 24 to 39 whose knowledge of the great war is historical, and not based upon personal experience as is the case with men like Clemenceau, de Mun, and many other prominent statesmen and politicians who were actors in it.

The Armed Peace, and the Problem of Alsace in the Opinion of the new French Generations: such is the title of the book, which opens with a manifesto signed by 71 professors, journalists, men of letters, artists, etc., "not in active politics." This manifesto is in itself a summary of the contents of the whole book, and may be condensed thus:

LIMITATION OR BANKRUPTCY.

Within the last twelve or fifteen years the great European nations have doubled their military expenditure. This policy must end in a contractual limitation of armaments or else in the economic and financial bankruptcy of those least capable of holding out, and if it is persisted in, war will ensue as the only possible release from the scourge of armed peace.

France is assured of remaining a world-power if she holds her magnificent colonial Empire. A disastrous war would, on the contrary, mean her disappearance from the list of great nations. A policy of peace and detente towards all political adversaries, towards Germany in particular, would be the surest means of keeping the colonies.

The chances of France and Germany in a war may be considered equal, but the stkes are not equal. Germany risks much less than France.

The political rapprochment of the two nations is the necessary key to the contractual limitation of European armaments. The people of Alsace-Lorraine have ceased to regard their re-incorporation with France as possible. Their aspirations are concentrated upon securing local autonomy on a large basis within the German Empire. The only reasonable attitude for France is to help them to attain this autonomy by a frank policy of detente towards Germany.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY CRITICISED.

French diplomacy of the last ten or fifteen years, continues the manifesto, is; taken as a whole, open to severe criticism. The pacific policy of ambassadors like Jules and Paul Cambon at Berlin and London, and Camille Barrere, at Rome, is, to a great extent, too frequently annihilated by the hostility of the Foreign Office bureaucracy, as is proved by the last yellow books on Moroccan affairs.

The tension between France and Germany is as much to be attributed to the fundamental errors of French policy as to the blundering of the German Government. The policy of obstinacy which for the last fifteen years has driven France to thwart German policy at every point on the globe, even when Germany's ambitions are legitimate and not detrimental to France, is sterile and dangerous.

The signatories of the manifesto, therefore, demand that France, respecting the wishes of Alsace, and returning to a saner conception of her interests and historic mission, shall resume the policy of detente and eventual rapproachment towards Germany which Jules Ferry inaugurated in 1880, followed by MM. Freycinet and Hanotaux for fifteen years, but since abandoned by Ministers misled by prejudice; and shall set herself to prepare a rapprochment between the two antagonistic groups of alliances, and take the initintive in proposing to the European States a limitation of armaments by friendly agreement.

SACRIFICE OF SENTIMENT.

It is perhaps, the first time that any considerable body of Frenchmen has had the courage of making the public sacrifice of sentiment in discussing this grave public problem. It is this absence of sentiment in the consideration of the Franco-German problem which—they say it openly—differentiates them from their elders.

After referring to the wave of pacificism which followed The Hague Conference of 1899, but which has been nullified by the policy of suspicion, the manifestants say:

"Our generation is too young to exercise appreciable influence in public affairs. The generations which witnessed the war are now in power, and for the next 20 years will govern the country. During this dangerous period we must endeavour as far as in us lies to win over public opinion to our ideas."

The manifestants agree that it is indispensable that France should remain a strong military Power, but now that the new military legislation is voted the manifestants wish France to take the initiative in the drawing up for discussion at The Hague of proposals for the limitation of armaments. Concurrently with these negotiations efforts must be made to remove the Franco-German tension by the listing of German securities on the Paris Bourse, and the promise by France of German Colonial expansion in return for compensation.

REBELLION AS A CANT AND NUISANCE.

MR. H. G. WELLS' ON REBELS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Mr. H. G. Wells, in sending his congratulations to the "Dail Herald" on its second birthday, takes occasion to write a very characteristic manifesto of his own ideals. It should be borne in mind that the "Daily Herald" and its followers boast a self-chosen name of rebels.

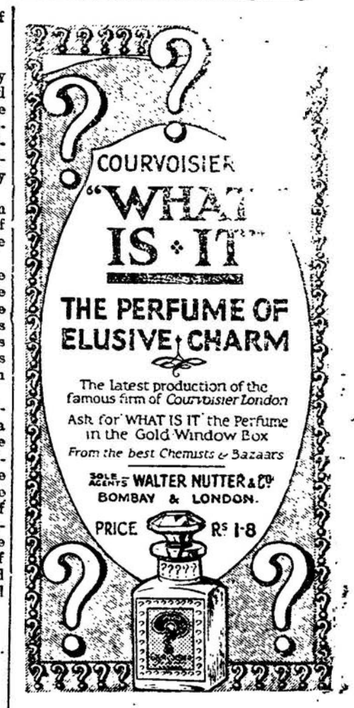
Mr. Wells, after saying that there is little about the "Daily Herald" that he dislikes, and that he will fill up the measure of his congratulations by telling why he disagrees, proceeds:—"It is possible to make rebellion a cant. I think the "Daily Herald" comes near to making rebellion a cant. I disagree with our paper's little way of calling people 'rebels,' as if it were praise, as if rebellion was a permanent profession and highly honourable. Rebellion is sometimes a disagreeable necessity. I admit that. I admit that there are things one cannot stand. One must be quit of them. One has to liberate one's soul from them at any cost. But this note of pride! No.

"A rebel is a nuisance. A rebel is always a bit of a lout. Any fool can do rebel's work, and smash and spoil. Don't we all remember from our school days the sort of little beast who used to 'stash up' games? When one has to rebel, when there is no more decent or human method, then rebel, and have done with it. But to flourish about it as though it was something gaudy and glorious is to show an imbecile's outlook on life. Life is to be and do and make and cherish; not to spoil, insult, defy, and embitter. If you must rebel, be clean and direct about it. Decide upon the things you won't stand, and don't stand them. If there are things that hamper your life, get rid of them. But get rid of them as quietly and decently as you can. Don't spoil life for other people. Don't regard your insurmountable objection to this or that oppression as the heroic justification for any malicious mischief that the ancestral monkey still lingering in our composition puts into your head. Everybody has an occasional craving for spiteful destruction. (I restrain myself here from a tedious story about a greenhouse and an impulse in my boyhood.) Even in Florence they once smashed ornaments and burnt books and pictures with the utmost gusto. It is one of our ugly factors. It has to be restrained, just as we have to restrain many people from a certain innate filthiness, just as we have to restrain many dogs from fighting and many men from a disposition to pursue and frighten unprotected girls in lonely places. It is Atavism. It is not the last divine birth of the human spirit.

OVERDOING THE IDEA.

"But the 'Daily Herald' does not seem to understand that. If an overwrought lady lapses into an access of destruction and smashes up some beautiful object which has only the remotest resemblance or relationship to Mrs. Pankhurst, and then sees fit to declare that this primitive skylarking has some incoherent symbolical bearing upon the status of women and the wrongs of the eminent person, the 'Daily Herald' applauds. I would as soon applaud if she took to drink and made the same excuses. The 'Daily Herald' seems to me to have retrogressed from a saner attitude towards this normal and discreditable side of the feminist movement. . . . And while the 'Daily Herald' overdoes the rebel idea in that direction, I think it neglects another direction in which the rebel note needs sounding. Is the 'Daily Herald' a republican organ? In spite of all this flapping about rebellion, I do not know. Does the 'Daily Herald' rebel against the Crown, or does it mean that remarkable institution to go on to the millennium? . . .

"And finally, to indicate a third direction in which I find myself dissenting from the 'Daily Herald,' isn't there a third principal actor in the great drama of the modern State whom the 'Daily Herald' ignores? I perceive all about me and I perceive also in myself and my own life both of the two opponents in the 'Daily Herald's' social picture, both the *fat man* and the lean, large-limbed, small-headed, pathetic *worker*. Neither strikes me as the hopeful lord of the future. . . . Isn't there indeed between these two something as yet inadequate in which the hope of man resides, something that is neither pride and greed on the one hand nor blind anger and revolt on the other—intelligence and will? Has the 'Daily Herald' no sense of thought and science and education as the true heirs of literature? In the schools and laboratories there are heroes at work. Or does the Good Rebel hope also to burn the books and smash the experiments, and leave nothing finer than a rebel leader in the world?"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NOTES OF A HOLIDAY IN EUROPE.

Life in Malaga.

"FINEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD."

(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

MALAGA, April 1.

Last week I told of the wonderful flowers and trees of this place, all the more so that the earth looks grey and dry and needs constant pulverising to prevent it welding into a cement-like mass, yet with a very little labour and plenty of water the earth is so fertile that the flowers and vegetables grow in a very riot of luxuriousness. The atmospheric effects are fine here too, some of the sunsets rivalling some of the glorious ones we get in Bombay in the cool season, and of course, here, we get the added advantage of having a long twilight, which will get longer and longer as the season advances. Now, I should like to be able to convey to your imagination, if not to your eyes, the picturesque scenes which are passing, kaleidescope like constantly before our eyes. Here, the mule is the principal beast of burden and traction, after him the donkey, and lastly, the horse, this latter being used mostly by the richer classes. From the country all round come the peasants with produce to sell, which is carried in two big baskets slung on either side of the mule or donkey, on which the peasant perches comfortably between the panniers. More often than not, the animal is gay with woollen trappings of bright scarlet and yellow, though ungroomed and touzeled looking; if it be a donkey it will almost always wear a hopelessly down-trodden air, a mule looks much more self-assertive. So far, I have seen little of the cruelty for which Spain is always credited, though the method of attaching the panniers must, until the skin gets hardened to it, have caused great suffering to the animal. There is either a thick piece of cord or leather under the tail attached to each hinder side of the heavy panniers, causing it to have always a heavy strain on it; or a wide band of canvas or leather some distance below that, sometimes both, which with the strain on it round the animal's hind quarters at every step causes such friction, that all the poor beasts have the hair completely rubbed away and the skin formed into a hard pad. But long before this stage could be reached it must have meant long continued suffering to the animal. I have seen one or two going through the process, and the raw and bleeding flesh made me sick. Otherwise, they all look fairly well nourished and I have never seen a whip used severely, nothing like the Bombay gharriwallas. The streets of the great part of the town, as I told you last week, are so narrow that any vehicular traffic through them is impossible, but these pannier-laden mules and donkeys can go every where, and it is a great boon to the housekeepers to have produce of all kinds brought daily to the door in this way. They burn a sort of coke here mostly, and this, like the bread, the vegetables, the fruit, the butter, the eggs, is brought to the door by these vendors. It is the custom too for one of the domestics in richer households to go daily out and purchase the fresh provisions for the day and besides the shops there is a sort of market held in a central square, where the people sit with their baskets, and where you can bargain in a limited measure for what you want. Fish of many kinds is plentiful here, as, besides the ordinary fishing craft, there is a fleet of steam trawlers, who bring in fish for canning and sending to the inland towns. But this custom as it always does, has raised the price of fish in the port to which it comes and makes it sometimes difficult to get it at all. We have had fresh sardines and anchovies amongst other new kinds of fish to us, and very good they are.

PICTURESQUE MULE TRAINS.

For the heavier transport there is a large two-wheeled cart just a platform with rough poles stuck up on either side to form sides to it, drawn by one to six mules, one in front of the other in a long train according to the weight of the load, with, almost always, a depressed looking donkey leading the van, why, I cannot quite make out, unless he is more intelligent than the mules; he is there even if there be only one mule, and as only the animal in the shafts has any reins, it may be that the donkey is more docile to, and understands the words of command by which they are steered. The mules generally have a collar of the round bells used usually on harness, and sometimes pretty scarlet trappings, but, in any case, these mule trains are very picturesque. There are some motor cars, in Malaga, also smart looking one and two horse private carriages, and two-mule wagonnettes and chaises, the mules well groomed, and nearly all the harness covered with bells. These are the Andalusian vehicles: Andalusia being renowned for the size and beauty of its mules. There is a most fascinating turn-out here belonging to the children of a Marquis who has a beautiful house, just outside the town; it is a low chaise with two seats back and front facing each other; in one of the back seats sits the driver. This particular turn-out is spic and span with glittering harness and speckless varnish, and is drawn by the duckiest pair of little mouse coloured ponies you can imagine. They are the size of a Russian boar-hound about, match to a hair, and are as fat as butter and very sleek. They go at a fine pace too, and the whole turn-out is most attractive. These are tiny little donkey carts too, and there was a child riding, one of the smallest donkeys I ever saw the other day, for all the world like the little brown furry donkeys so cleverly made now, for children.

GOATS FOR MILK SUPPLY.

Whilst on the subject of animals I must say never did I see a place with so many cats, and what is still more remarkable is, that they stroll about the streets just like, and with the dogs, who have evidently never been trained to chase them; indeed, you may often and often see cats and dogs cheek by jowl sleeping in the sun. This shows that dogs and cats are not really the least antagonistic to each other, but have been made so by generations of training to hunt and kill cats. This is worth the consideration of some of the folks who say Spaniards are cruel as a nation. The next thing noticeable, is the flocks of goats which supply the greater part of Malaga with milk. Their master takes them from door to door to supply his regular customers by milking into their own bowls and jugs, and then seats himself in some convenient spot to await chance customers, this a little hard on some of the goats who are to be milked. These goats must give a large quantity of milk each, for their udders are greatly developed and almost touch the ground sometimes. Certainly, if I ever lived here, I should keep goats for the milk supply; they are very hardy and do not require high feeding and they can be milked whenever the milk is required; it is better not to keep goat's milk, but to have it fresh and fresh in this way. There are a few cows taken round in this same way, and magnificent specimens they are too, as big as the milch buffaloes with you. There is a good dairy here, a rather modern establishment which a good many of the more well-to-do patronise. Butter is not good, though there seems no reason why it should not be, and tinned Danish butter is largely used by the richer inhabitants. Meat is very poor, and besides it is cut up in such an uninviting manner. I verily believe that they cut the joints apart any how, and then just hack pieces off as required, with no idea of either appearance or the grain of the meat. Vegetables seem good and plentiful according to season, fruits also, of which there is a very large variety, for they have all the fruits of a temperate climate as well as a goodly number of the tropical ones; moreover Africa is only just over the way, so to speak, so they get dates and figs, etc. A very large proportion of the world's supply of almonds is shipped from this port, the whole trade being in the hands of an enterprising American firm who buy up the crop from far and near in this country when it is in flower only; at this present moment they control the markets of the world, as the almond crop in California has entirely failed this season, owing to the early frosts nipping the buds, so it should mean a very profitable time for the firm.

THE LABOUR PROBLEM.

Hired labour is becoming a problem here as it is all over the world, and mistresses complain especially of the domestic service nowadays compared to what it used to be, and there is no doubt, as elsewhere, domestic service is at a discount, and the girls will prefer to work long hard hours in a factory to doing house work of any description. No doubt even that will die out at present, but at present most of them can do the most lovely sewing, embroidering and drawn thread work, this last in a style quite different to anything I have seen of the kind elsewhere. It must be absolutely wicked for the eyes, so perhaps the sooner it is no longer done the better. It is quite beautiful and has the appearance at a little distance of very fine and very tight crochet work so close and thickly worked over is it. The friend with whom we are staying has secured some fine specimens of old handwork of different kinds and I cannot imagine that it could be more exquisitely done. Probably the rising generation will know nothing about it and it will become one of the lost arts. So far, I have had no chance of seeing any of the far-famed Spanish lace made, nor do I even know if it is made at all in these parts, but I have seen some beautiful specimens of the old lace, which is as different from the machine-made lace as the proverbial chalk from cheese; in a few years the real hand-made kind will be hard to get at all. I really think, as far as domestic labour is concerned, we are better off in India than in most parts of the world, so you dear people out there, who feel worried and cross with the aggravating faults of the domestic staff, just say to yourselves that even such as they are, your servants are miles better than those of most other countries, and try to take comfort to your souls in the thought. The Spaniard is oddly Oriental in his nature, but without the Orientals wonderful adaptability in doing things as his master wants, feeling that if it pleases the Sahib, it does not hurt him, no matter how utterly foreign it may be to his own ideas and inclinations. Here the employee will do it his own way or no at all, and all you can do is to say that you do not require his or her services any more; this applies to other labour than house service. Now we come to the "cuisine" which so far, we have only sampled at Algeciras, Ronda and here, where, of course, we are living under the most unusually favourable conditions in staying with friends who have lived here long enough to know the ropes.

THE LAND OF OLIVE OIL.

The little hotel we stayed at in Ronda was a very homely little place where the cooking was quite Spanish, and I must say that we were pleasantly surprised, for it had not the swimming-in-oil taste and appearance we had been lead to expect, though every thing was fried in oil, but, my friend tells me that it is the *quality* of the oil which makes all the difference in the world. This is the land of olive oil, which in its refined state is the finest and most wholesome thing possible for cooking, but, naturally, there are different qualities of it and if rancid, crude stuff is used instead of the ordinary medium quality, the food becomes most unpleasant and unpalatable to our tastes. The meat and a good many of the materials are distinctly of poor quality, but they are extremely clever in the flavouring with herbs, which is becoming almost a lost art in so many countries. Moreover, they have a wonderful knowledge of blending materials, so that the gravy to your stew has a delicious flavour in which no particular one predominates, and which is probably made of half a dozen ingredients which have been pounded and rubbed through a sieve. They go in a great deal too for what we are discovering as "casserole" cooking, in which the most unusual blendings are made with the most excellent results. Before I leave here I shall hope to be able to send you some Spanish cooking recipes, which I warn you will take time in the doing. They fry in batter a great deal and make it as light and crisp as you can possibly imagine without a trace of the grease which Mr. Juan Fernandez sends his fries to the table swimming in sometimes. All the same, this latter is a very good fellow on the whole, and his delinquencies are more often than not the fault of his mistress's utter failure in supervision, encouragement and interest in his work. The best servant in the world needs all these. To almost a vegetarian like myself, this cooking especially appeals, for they are great in the use of the highly nutritious dry beans and lentil tribe, rice and macaroni; I have never seen either of the two latter served plain, but generally "en casserole" with a delicious under blending of vegetables besides the main one with which the dish is flavoured. And no sort of fat is used in the cooking but oil and butter, the latter very sparingly. I have always maintained that oil was the finest medium for frying especially, as well as many other parts of cookery, and certainly my theory is borne out by the good Spanish cookery.

FINEST CLIMATE IN THE WORLD

The weather still keeps gloriously fine and we can not get out of our minds that it will not keep so, though our friends laugh and say that this will continue all the year through; indeed, it is hard to imagine that these glorious days can continue without intermission, and all I can say is, that it deserves the character it has, of being the finest climate in the world. The temperature in the house varies oddly little all the day through, and is at present between 66 and 69, and though this month of March is said to be the worst of the whole year, yet we think we have never known such lovely days, which rival the Indian ones in brightness, without the deadliness of the vertical sun, which is always there no matter at what altitude you may be and which can never be forgotten. Here, we sit and bask in the sun in the clear, clear air tempered by an ever fresh invigorating breeze, and this they say goes on the whole year through, for though it is hotter in the summer, yet the average temperature does not very greatly, so that you are neither too cold in winter nor too hot in winter. We met the British Consul here the other day: he has only been here a few months, and is enraptured with the climate which was his one object in coming here at all. He has a very delicate wife and for her sake they came here, with the most excellent results, for she is already quite a different woman. As for us two, even in this short fortnight we feel life renewing in us.

ENGLISH DRAMA IN GERMANY.

MR. BERNARD SHAW'S SUCCESS.

The English drama is particularly well represented on the German stage at the present moment, writes the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle." Every week the Berliner can take his choice from about half a dozen of Shakespeare's plays. There is not, indeed, a town of any considerable size in the empire where Shakespearean works are not "pieces de repertoire." Mr. Bernard Shaw has two plays running in Berlin—" Pygmalion," which London will soon see, and "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which it will not. "Charley's Aunt" appears at short intervals. "Mr. Wu" is one of the latest arrivals, and a Galsworthy play is attracting great attention at Leipzig.

It is remarkable how Germany imports intellectual material from every point of the compass. England France, Russia, Norway, Austria, and Italy are all drawn upon. Not only is this the case with regard to the drama, but to literature generally. It is impossible not to be struck by the enormous amount of translated literature which appears in Germany, and also by the great sale of works in foreign languages. The Fatherland digests easily the intellectual productions of many nations—a gift which every race does not have. France, with all her art does not take greedily to Shakespeare; she really appreciates no German poet save Heine. In England Goethe and Schiller are "respected." Hauptmann, von Hofmannsthal, and Schnitzler have not so far, been able to take root in English theatrical soil. Sudermann's degree of success across the Channel has not been anything like commensurate with the greatness of his work.

ENGLAND'S LIGHTER TASTE.

Only when England can borrow something in lighter vein, especially when it comes in the universal language of music, does she import to any great extent. The serious drama is largely neglected; but musicians of the lighter sort become millionaires! Look over the Berlin playbills, and what names do you see? Shakespeare, Goethe, Ibsen, Schiller, Bjornson, Strindberg, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Hauptare the names which you can notice in profusion any week.

It must be, of course, a matter for satisfaction that the English drama can pass the frontiers of language so easily—something to weigh against the pessimism to which it is no wonder that critics and public at times fall a prey, and something which shows that our playwrights can make that international appeal which is a true sign of greatness.

Mr. Shaw paid Germany a deserved compliment when he had his comedy "Pygmalion" first producted in the Fatherland, and his compliment has been greatly appreciated. A comedy of the breaking down of social distinctions, there was something presented to German society. It falls on good ground, for here the war of class distinction is a more serious one than in England. By the time that "Pygmalion" appears at His Majesty's it will have scored about a hundred performances here at the Lessing Theatre. It has been one of the successes of the season; it is stil drawing full houses, and has, I am sure, still a long life before it. In book form it has run through five editons. How will London's figures compare with those, I wonder? Besides the play is also running outside the capital.

Of living dramatists, it is quite safe to say, Mr. Shaw, stands first in Germany. Let another of his plays be first produced in this country, and the Germans will claim him, as they claim Shakespeare, as "really German." And "Pygmalion" thoroughly deserves its success; it is a delight. It has been thoroughly Germanised without losing the Shavian touch. There is nothing to stamp it as English save an occasional reference to "Tott'n'em Co'rt Ro'd," and it is difficult to imgine Professor Henry Higgins as an Englishman. He is that talkative, restless, "nervos," absent-minded expert whom one often meets in this "land of professors." And the flower-girl—you could come across her any day in Potsdamer Platz.

THE STORY OF "PYGMALION."

The play is "Mice and Men" in another setting. Professor Henry Higgins, author of the Higgins Universal Alphabet and expert in pronunciation, is caught in a heavy shower of rain—the rain at the Lessing is a triumph—at midnight, and, with others, takes shelter in the portal of St. Paul's Church, Covent-garden. As perhaps only a German professor would do, he applies, and talks of, his science while waiting for the rain to clear off. To Major Pickering, who has come from India to meet the professor, he explains that he has carried his science so far that he can tell anyone's native spot to within eight kilometres; if the person is London-born the distance is reduced to three kilometres, and often he can fix the very street.

"Now, in three months I could make this flower-girl pass for a duchess at an Ambassador's garden-party. I could even fit her to occupy a position as a chamber-maid or a shopgirl, for which still better accent and grammar are required."

The flower-girl takes him at his word, and through acts two, three and four the professor's "best laid schemes" flourish exceedingly. When she can speak correctly on two topics—the weather and health—she is conducted to her first examination—an At Home at the house of the Professor's mother. It is a delightfully amusing act, only I hope that Sir Herbert Tree will turn the sofa round and let the ladies sit facing the audience. The etiquette of the sofa is a profound mystery to the foreigner in the Fatherland; but why the three guests should sit facing the back of the stage so that not a little of what they say is lost is a mystery still deeper.

Time passes, and act four shows us the return of the trio—Major Pickering becomes the faithful ally of the professor—from the garden-party ordeal, to which has been added a dinner and the opera. The experiment has been a brilliant success; the flower-girl has indeed become a duchess. (Here I may express the hope that the English professor will be quite sober in this act, for the hilarity he displays at the Lessing rather spoils a very fine part of the play. He could not talk as he does if he were even slightly intoxicated.) Yet she is disappointed that she is still looked upon only as a pupil who has been "finished," while the professor is glad that his task is over. "Pygmalion" has not yet yielded to the charms of the brilliant creature which his science has turned out.

A PLAYGOER'S PARADISE.

But, after another delightful act, we see that the scheme, from the romantic point of view, does not go "agley." At the Lessing the play does not end according to the book. The public, the Berlin producer has thought, demands a sign that all is well, and he gives them one just as the curtain falls, to show more certainly that the professorial Pygmalion follows the examples of the classic king. The last act, with its mingled quarrelling, whimsicality and pathos, is, I think, one of the best things that Mr. Shaw has done. An excellent character is that of the flower-girl's father, a dustman with "a gift of the gab," who on the recommendation of the professor, as the "most original moralist of our times," becomes a lecturer at a tremendous salary.

It is a curious experiment, this first production of an English play in Germany, and the verdict of English critics and people is being eagerly looked forward to by the German play-going public and the somewhat sterner critics here. The play has most certainly been a triumph for the dramatist, and for Berlin as well, a deserved triumph in both cases, for it Mr. Shaw has secured a unique reputation on the Continent, Berlin is rapidly becoming, if, indeed, it has not already become, the European playgoers' paradise. It is a city well worth visiting for its theatres alone.

PYTHON IN A PANIC ON THE STAGE.

EXCITEMENT IN "KISMET" AT THE GLOBE.

A new member of the "Kismet" company at the Globe Theatre resigned under dramatic circumstances on Saturday (April 11) night. After a very exciting argument it was resolved that the resignation should be accepted.

It has just come to light, says the "Daily News" that the unwilling actor was a python, nine feet long, who should have appeared on the stage round the neck of Mr. Selden, the amateur snake-charmer. Mr. Selden is a bookseller, and was an unwilling stage performer himself when he was first persuaded to go on, two years ago. Mr. Selden is an enthusiast on the subject of snakes, and is continually making the acquaintance of new ones. Thus the three with which he appears at the Globe are frequently strangers to him.

This particular python had arrived from India that day, and is supposed to have been fed shortly before its arrival. It is not customary to use pythons for show purposes until four days after they have been fed. The snake had hardly taken its place round Mr. Selden's neck, ready to go on, when it had violent attack of stage fright. It indicated this by biting one man in the arm, sweeping its length at the limbs and faces of everybody within reach, and generally making itself unpleasant.

Actors and stage-hands rushed wildly for safety, and the snake-charmer, before he could seize the neck of the spitting and whirling creature, was bitten rather badly in the hand. It meant a big fight for two men to get the new addition to the cast back into its basket.

Fortunately the pythons used in the performance are not poisonous, and a "Daily News" representative was informed that the bites had not resulted seriously.

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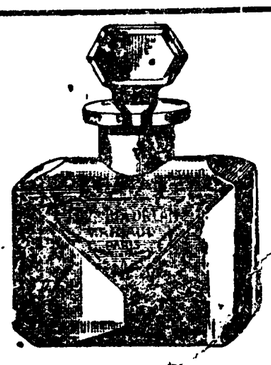

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The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist, or direct from Kemp & Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

TO-MORROW'S DIVINE SERVICES.

3rd Sunday after Easter, 3rd May.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: Rev. C. D. T. Mason.—Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bombay.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral). Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns 237, 179, 556, 547; 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon: Canticles—Whitefield in E Flat. Anthem—"The Radient Morn"—Woodward. Hymns 224, 24. Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 1-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m. Preacher—Rev. C. D. T. Mason.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m.; Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Preacher: Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy: Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, Rev. T. W. Sharpley, Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. L. Hari. 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collection for C. M. S. Up-Country Missions. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m., Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church Malabar Hill. There will be no services at this Church till further notice.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge. 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral); 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant.) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon. Week days: 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury. 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev J. Londhe 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English). 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Guzarati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra.—11-15 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. A. French, M.A., will officiate and preach

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearce. 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist with Hymns; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland). Apollo Street, Fort—Senior Chaplain: Rev. W. Thomson, M.A., 9-30 a.m., Join. Morning Service, Psalm 67. Hymns 153 219. 294. 6-30 p.m. Evening Service. Psalm 116 (13-19); Hymns 205, 175, 406 Collection for the Poor. 7-15 p.m. Holy Communion.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray. M.A., 9-30 a.m. United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service: The Lord Supper. Preache Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church. Girgaum Back Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Pastor: Rev. W. E. Bancroft 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor: Rev. A. N. Warner, M.A.—11 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. N. Warner.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—8-30 a.m., Morning Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. A. T. Wright, 5 p.m Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Good Templar Church Parade Service. Special Sermon by the Rev. A. T. Wright; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. F. Hart, 5 p.m., Sunday School.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard. 9 a.m., Morning Service, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 5 to 6 p.m. Sunday School.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla—Pastor; Rev. John Malchi, 9 a.m., Sunday School; 3-45 p.m. Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Sunday School Teachers' Class on Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie. Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Messes; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J.—6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 8-30 a.m., and 5-30 p.m., Week days, 6-30 a.m., and 7 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla, Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30; 7; and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Vicar: Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a.m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30 and 10-30 a.m., Masses; 6 p.m., Benediction.

St. Tersea's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain: Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 8-30 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's) Colaba.—M.A., Oxon. Sundays, 8 a.m., Mass, and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Dolours.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi, near J. J. Hospital.—Chaplain: Rev. P. Fernandez.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

FREAK FASHIONS AND POLITICS.

LADY DRAMATIST'S SMART RETORT TO CRITICS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The doctrine that the dress of the modern woman is hindering her political advancement—that the extravagance of the fashions of to-day convicts the gentler sex of an incapacity to take part in the serious affairs of life—is being laid down by some contributors to "The Times."

A theory of this sort, observes the "Daily News," is bound to extract criticism from a clever and acute observer such as Miss Cicely Hamilton.

"Well," was her comment to a "Daily News" inquirer, "if a woman's clothes are like her mind, they must be of infinite variety; and if a man's mind is like his clothes, it must be a terrible monotony.

"There is a great deal of nonsense talked about tight skirts hampering our movements. The short step is graceful; the soldier's stride—certainly in a woman—is not.

"After all," continued Miss Hamilton, "how few of us really follow extreme fashions! I was at the top of the Haymarket this morning, and out of curiosity I counted them—three at the most out of twenty. Of the three two might be stage girls with their hats possibly coacked over one eye, and the other just a specimen of so-called Society, imitating the fashion of the moment for the fun of the thing.

"To say that a small section of Society who wear fantastic clothes are doing an injury to the race is rather absurd,, for a stupid fashion never lasts.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION.

"When there is a wholesome reform such as trouser-skirts or slit skirts, the wrong persons generally wear them and cover them with ridicule. An extravagant style is killed sooner or later—by a Leech or a contemporary caricaturist. Who hears of tight stays nowadays? Where are the crinolines? And is not the era of small feet—the Cinderella period—quite gone Whom do you hear talking about 'little feet like little mice' in our time?

"Nothing hampered the movement of the whole body so much as the torture of tiny shoes. There, at any rate, is one emancipation woman enjoys. And look at the petticoats she has lost. One reasonably tight skirt gives us far greater freedom than several petticoats.

EVER CHANGING, EVER NEW.

"Man has always loved to ridicule women's clothes," Miss Hamilton declared. "It is nearly always a new theme, for they're eternally changing. Nobody laughs at the absurdities of men's dress because it varies so little. A cultured Hindoo the other day complained of the difficulty he had to get reconciled to European braces. He found they interferred with his movements. They'll wear belts instead one day.

"Perfect simplicity doesn't necessarily imply inexpensive dressing. A perfectly simple gown must be made of the best material and is the work of the most talented dressmaker. So a husband often finds to his cost when his wife assures him her frock is perfectly simple."

WHERE ARE THE MONSTROUS HEELS?

Correspondents are pointing out the grotesqueness of "lounging, limp figures, with their absurdly poised headgear and monstrous heels." But,, as Miss Hamilton says, you hardly ever see these freaks outside the fashion plates of pictorial magazines; and as for "monstrous heels," nobody of any importance wears them nowadays.

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Mavrodaphne, Manufacturers' Speciality, very old	2	8
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Saravalle, Red Wine, very old, similar to Port Wine but far better quality	2	6
Malvasia, White	2	10
Malvasia Gutland Red, Sweet Wines very very old	3	0
„ White do. do.	3	0
Port Wine, White old dry	1	14
Port Wine, Red	1	12
Mascato, very old, light flavoured	2	0
TABLE WINES.		
Morea, Vin de table, Red	1	4
Demestica, Vin de table, Red	1	10
Kalavryta, Vin de table, Red	1	12
Acheos, Vin de table, White. (very old)	2	8
Morea, Vin de table White	1	8
Demestica, Vin de table, White	1	12
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Acheos, Imperial dry, vintage, 1884	3	4
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Vermouth de l'Achaia	1	12
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Vintage of 1900 (one crown)	3	6
„ 1895 (two crown)	4	0
„ 1890 (Princess)	5	0
„ 1887 (Royal)	6	0

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IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

BRITISH POLICE SYSTEM.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

The presence in the dock of a person against whom a capital charge or a charge involving a long term of imprisonment is preferred almost of necessity directs attention to the methods used by the police, first to secure their man, and afterwards to establish the case against him. In such circumstances, says "The Times," people naturally become partisan and take up the cudgels either for the prisoner or for the police, condemning or praising—as what they fancy to be intuition sways them—the system of apprehending suspected persons.

The instructions issued from Scotland Yard are concise and offer every safeguard to the arrested person. He is placed in a room at the station among a row of other men, each of whom bears some resemblance to him, either of dress, breeding, or physiognomy, and an officer having had no previous connexion with the case is placed in charge The prisoner may stand just where he wishes in the line which the witness is asked to survey. The witness is then instructed to touch the person he professes to identify.

DISTORTED IMPRESSIONS.

But while throughout this business the prisoner is safeguarded in every way possible, the circumstances of the Court and the interval that has elapsed between arrest and trial have offered countless opportunities for the impressions upon a witness's mind to become distorted. In the box a witness may be asked to describe some detail, say, of the prisoner's clothing which he has not observed. And one who has seen many important and dramatic trials from the public and the official side could quote many instances where, faced with such a question, the witness has provided from his own imagination, quite unconsciously, details which his narrative previously lacked.

There are at Scotland Yard thousands of photographs of criminals and suspected criminals from which a prosecutor or a witness may attempt to identify his man. Sometimes a description will enable the police to turn up the required portrait at once. Sometimes 30 or more photographs are produced from which the requisite picture is selected. Side by side with these photographs is a store of card indexes wherein under every possible variety of cross-reference are filed the careers, appearance, nick-names, *aliases*, companions, and so forth of suspected persons and habitual criminals. But identification by photograph alone is the least reliable of all forms.

THE FINGER-PRINT SYSTEM.

It is the finger-print system of establishing identify that can alone be regarded as infallible; and many a criminal who has protested his innocence before a multitude of witnesses has, when faced with this form of evidence, admitted his guilt without further question. There are nearly 500,000 of these finger portraits at Scotland Yard, each one enlarged, with its peculiarities noted.

The detective is carefully trained. He is taught on the most advanced and scientific basis how to notice and memorize peculiarities of gesture, speech, and gait. He learns the correct technical name of every possible article of clothing, from "polo" collars to "Cape" gloves, and from "Oxford" shirts to "welted" boots. And in learning to study and memorize the facial features, that to which he is told to pay most heed is the ear, for, unlike any other feature, the ear remains unaffected through every phase of its owner's emotions.

THE PUNISHMENT OF YOUNG OFFENDERS.

MR. McKENNA'S NEW PROPOSALS.

The Criminal Justice Administration Bill, which Mr. McKenna explained to the House of Commons on April 15, and was afterwards read a second time, aimed chiefly at abating the evil of imprisonment as it affects juvenile or first offenders. Among its main provisions are the following:—

A warrant committing a person to prison in respect of non-payment of a sum less than 40s. shall not be issued forthwith unless the court is satisfied that he has sufficient means to enable him to pay forthwith, unless he expresses no desire to be allowed time or fails to satisfy the court that he has a fixed abode within its jurisdiction, or unless the court expressly directs that no time shall be allowed.

The time allowed shall not be less than seven days.

Where a person so allowed time is over 16 and under 21 years of age, the court may place him under supervision until the sum is paid.

Further time may be granted on all application for extension.

The terms of imprisonment may be reduced on payment of instalments.

The offender's means shall be taken into consideration in fixing the amount of the fine.

The court fees and any police fees are not to be imposed in addition to the fine.

Power is given to recognise and subsidise societies for the care of youthful offenders on probation.

Youthful delinquents may be sent to Borstal institutions for a term of not less than two years, and the period of supervision after the expiration of the sentence is extended from six months to a year.

The magistrates are also to have power to order the detention of offenders within the precincts of the court, or at any police station, till such hour, not later than ten in the evening on the day on which they are convicted, as they may direct.

Where imprisonment is imposed by any court in respect of the non-payment of a fine the imprisonment shall be without hard labour. But where the sentence is passed without the option of a fine the court may exercise its discretion as to whether it shall be accompanied by hard labour or not.

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Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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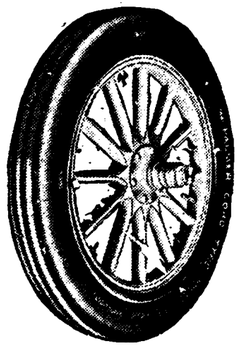

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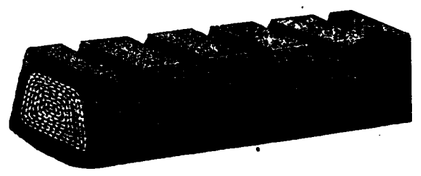

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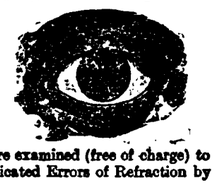

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